

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

Colonel Roosevelt's Name Is Placed in Nomination

GOVERNOR WILSON IS NOTIFIED THAT HE IS DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE

Trusts, Tariff, the Merchant Marine, Panama Canal and Inland Waterways All, He Says, Need Attention

VOTER REAL RULER

Candidate Says Control Has Been Lost and Must Be Regained — Ollie James Informs Party's Choice

SEAGIRT, N. J.—Governor Wilson was notified this afternoon that he is the nominee of the Democratic party for the presidency of the United States. The ceremony was brief and simple. The crowd which witnessed it at the Wilson homestead was large. Ollie James of Kentucky, chairman of the notification committee, in a brief speech, informed Mr. Wilson that the Democrats had named him at the Baltimore convention.

Governor Marshall of Indiana, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, who came here on Tuesday for a long consultation with Mr. Wilson, was of the guests of the New Jersey Governor, as was Governor Foss of Massachusetts. Governors Plaisted of Maine and Mann of Virginia were also present.

Governor Wilson, in his speech accepting the nomination, spoke of political and commercial conditions. He favored the most complete control of the trusts. He said that under present conditions combinations seemed to be inevitable. He said the nation must see to it that these organizations of capital did not control all business initiative and performance.

He advocated careful readjustment and lowering of the tariff with a view of not disturbing business. He favored the building of a merchant marine saying the construction of the Panama canal demanded it. He advocated developing inland waterways. He said he fully realized the magnitude of the problems awaiting the Democratic party and himself.

The first large delegation of visitors to arrive came from Hoboken. A party of 300, headed by a brass band marched to the summer cottage. When Governor Wilson walked down the gravel drive he wore a new suit of gray. He shook hands with the Hoboken visitors.

It was estimated that more than 10,000 people had gathered near the Wilson home, by the time the notification ceremony began.

Among the early arrivals were Governors Plaisted of Maine and Mann of Virginia and Representative Hughes of New Jersey.

The first campaign trip of Governor Wilson probably will be a tour of Maine. Governor Plaisted today invited the nomine to make such a trip.

Governor Wilson stood at the edge of his lawn and shook hands steadily for a quarter of an hour when he greeted 900 ward clubmen from Jersey City who invaded Seagirt with a band and marched in single file before the little white house.

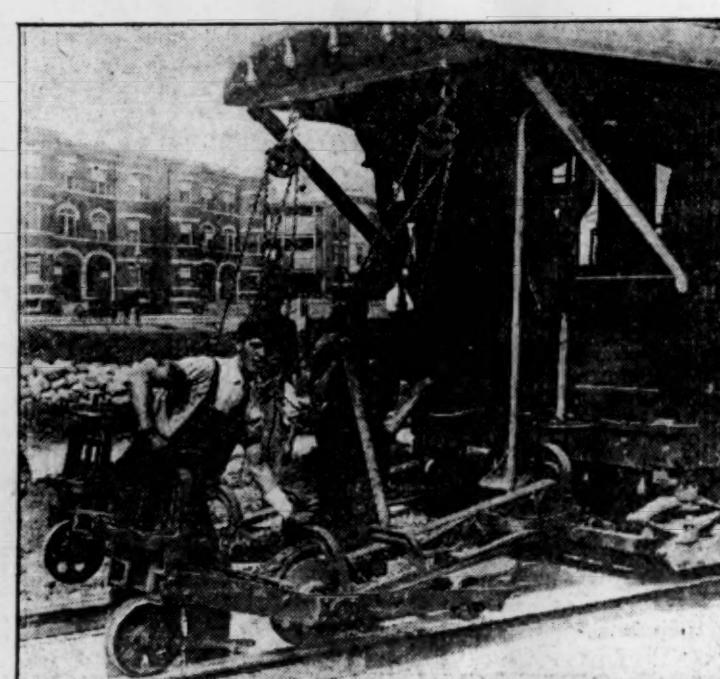
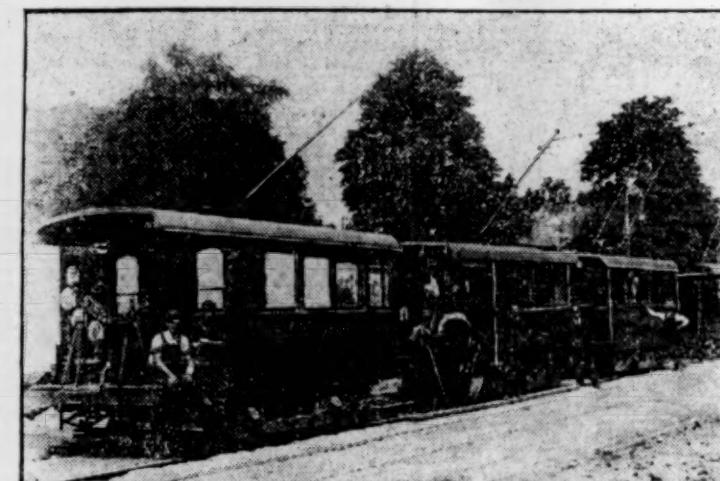
In his speech of notification Mr. James said in part:

"The Democratic party believe that you possess in splendid fulness those great attributes of constructive genius, inventive intellect and relentless will that befit you for the great undertaking for which your party has commissioned you."

"The principles for which our party fought and for which we fell in the last campaigns have so aroused the public conscience that they have drawn to the support of the Democratic party practically all unselfish Americans and have divided into irreconcilable factions the hitherto victorious Republican party."

(continued on page eight, column one)

ELECTRIC WELDING TRAIN IN OPERATION NIGHT AND DAY ON RAIL RENEWAL OF "L" IN ROXBURY



Four cars required to carry machinery used in process which includes sand-blasting, connecting, tempering and smoothing. The cut at the left, top, is of the train; at the left bottom of the crew at work grinding, tempering and smoothing rails and the cut above, at right, shows the welding process.

FIRST STRIKERS ARE TAKEN BACK BY "L"

Following the decision of the state board of conciliation and arbitration, ruling that the strikers should be taken back at their old ratings, the first group of men who went out on June 7 went back today.

A statement was issued today by the Elevated to this effect "In accordance with the understanding and in view of the decision of the state board of arbitration we shall immediately carry out its decision. We are arranging to take back the men in question at the rate of 200 day beginning today if that number apply. If we can possibly do so we shall increase this rate with the hope that all men eligible and desiring to return may be back within a week."

Word was sent to the first 200 according to their seniority and a number returned to work.

In regard to the disposition of the men who were employed during the strike, Elevated officials said every effort would be made to find places for them and it was expected that as extra men are always employed in the summer months and that many of the men now at work were students who would be obliged to return to school or college at the end of this month anyway, there would probably be positions for nearly all.

James H. Vahey, counsel for the strik-

SOLID LINES OF STEEL IN STREETS WHERE CAR TRACKS ARE RENEWED BY SENATOR WORKS

WASHINGTON—A protest against misrepresentation of the sentiment of the business men of California on the proposed prohibition of railroad-owned ships passing through the Panama canal, was made by Senator Works in the Senate today during the debate on the Panama canal bill.

A printed compilation of letters and telegrams, purporting to represent the views of 53 per cent of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and protesting against the proposed prohibition was placed on the desks of all the Senators this morning by order of Senator Brandegee of Connecticut. This was the reason for the protest of the Senator from California.

Washington street, Dorchester, is to be treated by the city with a concrete base and wooden block paving as soon as the Elevated track work is finished. The welding outfit is now on this section of the work and is running under the direction of F. C. Stockwell of the Lorraine Welding Machine Company of Johnstown, Pa., with two shifts of six men and a foreman day and night. The men have but recently come from contracts in Glasgow, Dublin and Liverpool, where they spent three years.

The outfit is made up of four short single track cars, the sandblast, welding, dynamo and grinding cars. The rail is first stripped of all bolts, plates and dirt by Elevated employees. Then the blasting car moves along and dry sand is blown on the rail at the joint under pressure of 20-25 pounds and a welding bar is placed on each side of the rail.

The welding car with its dynamo in a separate car trailing after then moves up to the joint and the welder, suspended on a boom, is lowered into place and set on the rail with a hydraulic jack. As the metal is heated by electric current the pressure of the jack is slackened off and the weld made with loose contact.

When the metal assumes the proper heat, a pressure of 40 tons is maintained at the rail joint for 2½ minutes, to allow the rail to cool off with the aid of water-cooling contact blocks, thus preserving the elastic temper. The well is made at three points, the center and both ends of the joint. The grinding car with its two grinding frames, one for each rail, now moves up and all uneven places are smoothed down.

The apparatus in the welding car consists of transformer tanks carrying 300 gallons of water for cooling, a five horsepower motor for operating the welder up and down and a 2½ horsepower motor for the sidewise motions. A 1½ horsepower motor is used for circulating the water.

The dynamo car holds a rotary converter, a regulator and switchboard for the operating current, which is taken from the trolley as direct and fed into the rotary, whence it goes as alternating current at a voltage of 300 amperes to the transformer in front of the welder. Here it is stepped up to a voltage of 27,000 amperes and cut back to a voltage of six to eight at the rail.

HALTS CONVENTION UNTIL PLATFORM IS FIXED TO SUIT HIM

Hiram W. Johnson, Governor of California, is Slated to Be the Nominee For Vice-President Though Names of Other Candidates Are Likely to Be Presented

REPORTS NEARLY ALL READY

Rules Committee Favor Dropping the Word "National" From Name of the New Party and Recommend the Title of Progressive For All States

CHICAGO—At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon Theodore Roosevelt's name was placed in nomination as the head of the ticket of the National Progressive party by William A. Prendergast, comptroller of the city of New York.

Colonel Roosevelt upset the plans of his leaders at the national Progressive party's convention this afternoon when he ordered the resolution committee to go back to work on the platform because the members had failed to get it into small enough compass to suit him.

As a result the convention was brought to a standstill early after it was called to order at 11:30 a. m., and there was nothing else to do but declare a recess.

At 1:20 o'clock Senator Beveridge again called the convention to order.

The regular program was suspended, pending further editing of the platform which it was said in every instance followed the lines proposed by Colonel Roosevelt in his address of Tuesday.

It had been planned to have the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt as head of the ticket occur at noon, but the colonel's determination that the platform should suit him in every particular changed the whole course of procedure.

The United Press had released the nominating speech to be made by William A. Prendergast, comptroller of New York city, supposing that the program would be adhered to.

It was agreed by most of the delegates that the ticket should be Colonel Roosevelt for President and Gov. Hiram Johnson of California for Vice-President.

The first of the state delegations to arrive at the Coliseum was California. Headed by a band the delegates paraded around the hall. A few minutes later the New York and Illinois delegations arrived, and they also marched through the aisles headed by their bands and a banner labelled "Funk's bat."

Rabbi Gessen B. Levi of Chicago de-

PARK HEADS OF U. S. TO MEET IN BOSTON

Park superintendents from all over the United States are to gather in Boston, Aug. 12 to 17, to discuss questions relating to park supervision and the best means of making playgrounds attractive and to inspect the various parks in and around Boston. In conjunction with this gathering 1,500 children of Dorchester will take part in sports, games and amusements on Franklin field, while athletic games will be played by Greater Boston youths.

Plans are being completed rapidly in the Dorchester district by Daniel O'Reilly, instructor of athletics at Dorchester high school, and teachers from the Gibson street, Savin Hill, Franklin, Neponset and Eustis street playgrounds. The children's games will be in charge of Mrs. Lulu Donovan.

MISS WILSON IS OPPOSED TO TAKING OF MONTICELLO

WASHINGTON—Purchase of Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's home, congressional sanction for which is being earnestly advocated by Mrs. Martin W. Litton, wife of the New York congressman, has interested Washington society women who devote their spare time to philanthropic or other public work.

Miss Flora Wilson, daughter of the secretary of the agriculture, a suffrage worker, took issue today with Mrs. Litton and opposed the plan for the United States to confiscate the property of Representative Levy, who owns the place.

"Mr. Levy stands alone as the only man in America who preserves with a reverent hand the home of a former President exactly as when its owner lived in it," Miss Wilson declared. "The nation owes Mr. Levy a debt of gratitude and instead of seizing his property, Congress should vote him a nation's thanks."

TOPEKA, Kan.—Latest returns show that the Progressive primary victory of Tuesday has been even greater than at first reported. The eight Roosevelt electors were chosen by fully 35,000 majority. Congressman P. P. Campbell has apparently won renomination by a close margin.

Arthur Capper, publisher of the Topeka Capitol, defeated Frank Ryan of Leavenworth for the Republican nomination for Governor by 40,000, and George H. Hodges, Democratic candidate, won over his two opponents. The fight for United States senator between Governor Stubbs and Senator Curtis is close. Stubbs is leading. The Democrat nominated H. P. Farrelly for United States senator.

The Free Want Pages of the MONITOR are

always at your service. You can advertise for a position or a worker without cost for six days with privilege of renewal. See page 2 for particulars.

LIGHTING MINOR NEED, SAYS MAYOR

That questions affecting improvements to institutions in the city are more urgent now than that of municipal ownership of street lighting, was the contention of Mayor Fitzgerald today prior to the hearing this afternoon on the contract for 11,000 lights for the city.

The contract has been held up for many months, the Rising Sun company, which holds it, having been given extensions from time to time.

Send your "Want" ad to 

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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MONITORIALS
By NIXON WATERMAN

THE MUSICAL AGE

Now, in this phonographic age, no place is so remote, if it is found on foot, by stage, or train, balloon or boat, but that one hears, on reaching it, familiar voices and is welcomed—which means quite a "hit"—perchance, by Sousa's band, that, with a crash of horns and drums, plays: "See, the conquering hero comes!"

From hill and plain and mountain tall, likewise on sea and shore, we hear Gadsby and Melba call, Journe and Scotti roar. Though o'er the hills and far away, for quietude we flee, McCormack follows us to say: "I hear you calling me," And wander 'round the world and back Caruso still is on our track.

No more are we alone for, oh! it does not matter where we go a-journeying, we know Our friends are in the air (or in their airs) about us and must sing without surcease, or else they'll play to beat the band, some rousing march-time piece. Each traveler takes—these days of song—His own grand opera troupe along.

Take it one year with another a good many people patronize the street cars, off and on, or perhaps it would be more proper to say, on and off.

APPEARANCES
'Twas one of those seafarers men who said: "I have an idy that while the tide is out is when the shore looks most un-tide-y." And what he said, we feel, is so, and it is just as true That when a shoe's untied, we know it looks un-tied-y, too.

With three interested parties adding fuel to the brisk fire under it, no one will doubt that the political pot will soon be boiling merrily.

MISNOMER
"What's in a name? But little, we'll agree. Since "watered silk" is drygoods, don't you see?"

The reason for the high cost of meat is a difficult problem to solve, but if the restaurant porkshop is cut any thinner than it is now, every one ought to be able to see through it.

SUBSTANTIATED
"Did you ever hear the saying, 'A patient waiter is no loser?'" Yes, and there must be a lot of truth in it since in England the Prince of Wales sometimes waits years and years for a single crown and is finally satisfied with his reward."

No matter if some one of our presidential candidates shall, in our November election, get them all, still the votes from our widely distributed sea islands will have to be classed under the head of "scattering."

SPOKANE MEN BUY BURLINGTON MINE

SPOKANE, Wash.—By one of the largest mining deals of the season just completed, Ben F. Hervey has sold to syndicate composed of B. S. Knudson, R. A. Hutchinson, A. M. Tate, W. C. Morgan and D. C. Nicholson, 735,000 shares and the control of the Burlington Mining Company. It is stated that the sale was made on a basis of \$250,000 for the Burlington property.

The new company will commence development work at once. New officers were elected for the company out of the members of the syndicate, B. S. Knudson being president and W. C. Morgan secretary.

NEW BRIDGE TO COST \$2,000,000

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The railway commission recently ordered that within 30 days after the approval of the plans by the engineer, work must start on the construction of the bridge over the Second Narrows to connect Vancouver with North Vancouver.

The Burrard Bridge and Tunnel Company, which has the backing of all the surrounding municipalities, is to erect the bridge which will probably cost \$2,000,000.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

CUT ON THIS LINE

Governor Johnson Favorite for Second Place

(Continued from page one)

fore the delegates today by the rules committee was that of christening the new party.

The committee unanimously recommended "Progressive," dropping the word "National" from the title. Colonel Carrington of Maryland led the contest for the single nomenclature because of a Maryland law limiting party names on ballots to one word.

The rules committee recommended that every congressional district have at least one delegate, even if it has less than the required 10,000 votes. The rules committee also recommended that Alaska, Hawaii, and the District of Columbia be entitled to one delegate each with the privilege of voting and have one national committeeman each, the latter without a vote. To deny convention representation to the Philippines and Porto Rico was also recommended. That newly elected national committeemen and not the holdover members have charge of conventions was another recommendation.

Jane Addams Insistent

Jane Addams provoked an all night contest among the platform framers over the negro question. She stoutly insisted upon a plank explaining the Progressive attitude toward the negro, declaring for white leadership in the South, but promising negroes political equality and a fraternal welcome to the ranks of the new party. Colonel Roosevelt's close friends on the committee, led by Gifford Pinchot, opposed any radical declaration upon the question, declaring Colonel Roosevelt has clearly declared for white supremacy. Colonel Roosevelt and Miss Addams, it is said, held a long conference late last night over her proposed plank. She refused to withdraw it from the platform committee.

William Allen White of Kansas, led a contest for a plank declaring for legislation to prohibit shipment of liquor from wet to dry states. G. L. Record of New Jersey, led the opposition to any deliberation upon the question. He insisted the temperance question should not be raised with the wealth of other issues outlined by the Roosevelt's "confession of faith."

Known opposition of Colonel Roosevelt to the injection of the liquor problem into the campaign was an important factor in the committee's discussion. Prohibitionists stole a march on the Progressives by having the liquor plank championed by a member of the national committee of the Prohibition party. Matthew E. O'Brien, of Connecticut, Mr. O'Brien got a hearing and offered a plank to the committee before his political identity was discovered.

The platform committee finally decided not to insert any plank in the platform on the liquor question. It was determined to leave all liquor questions to local governments. It was understood that the committee was united in its decision on this point and that none of its members would bring the subject up on the convention floor.

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention late today the leaders will begin a series of conferences to decide plans for the Progressive campaign. It was said that United States Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana would head the national committee and that Oscar S. Straus of New York would be named treasurer. Also it was announced that both Colonel Roosevelt and Governor Johnson would take the stump and travel in all sections of the country.

Colonel Roosevelt will meet the members of the new national committee at 10 a.m. Thursday. Then it will be decided where to locate the national Progressive headquarters. Other important matters will be settled at this conference.

Mr. Prendergast in his nomination speech will say:

"The platform you have adopted today says to the American people: We recognize the social and industrial issues of the time. We present remedies for them. You cannot expect relief from both parties. My candidate is more than a citizen; he is a national asset."

"In this momentous period of political doubt there is no man who presents such credentials as his. His candidacy has been successfully written on every page of his official career."

"He represents the most striking and eventful career in American history. He is one whose originality of thought and directness of action have made him a unique figure in American history—none other has rendered such distinguished public service. This man has touched every duty with conscientious service and established a reputation that has challenged the applause of the public."

"He is one of the original progressives of the nation. His devotion to its interests has made a complete and genuine contribution."

"To such a leader the hearts of millions of Americans turn in this national crisis, such a leader they ask you to give them in this hour of their hope. As the crusaders of old pledged themselves to God and country, so do we consecrate our lives to the service of that enduring democracy, ordained by the divine power, and as the leader in this crusade I present to you the name of America's greatest statesman and lion-hearted citizen—Theodore Roosevelt."

PROGRESSIVES MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR ROOSEVELT DINNER

At a special meeting of leaders of the Progressive party of Massachusetts at their headquarters, 15 State street, on Tuesday, Matthew Hale of Boston, was chosen to act as toastmaster at the dinner to be tendered to Mr. Roosevelt at Point of Pines, following his speech there on Aug. 17.

C. E. Ware was appointed chairman of the committee on privileges, Bancroft Abbott of the committee on tickets and N. B. Thore of the committee on entertainment, music, badges and decorations. The reception committee includes Lawrence G. Brooks, chairman; George T. Sleeper and Frank Frisbie. Dr. C. S. Millet, Russell A. Wood and E. J. Slattery comprise the committee on speakers.

The general committee on arrangements includes Raymond F. Delano of Boston, chairman; Bancroft Abbott of Watertown, secretary; Charles E. Ware of Boston, treasurer; E. J. Slattery of Boston, Kenneth H. Damren of Maynard, Lawrence G. Brooks of Cambridge, Russell A. Wood of Cambridge, Col. Thomas F. Doherty of Dorchester, Robert S. McGowan of Roxbury, Elmer Sanders of Westboro, Dr. C. V. Millet of Brockton, Frank L. Brier of Dorchester, Percy L. Minard of Andover, Dr. F. P. Glazier of Hudson, L. Scott Roe of Waltham, Nelson P. Clark of Beverly, Phillip M. Clark of Cambridge, Charles W. Emerson of Boston and George T. Sleeper of Winthrop.

The speech making is to come in the afternoon and is to be free to all. Tickets to the dinner may be purchased at the Progressive headquarters for \$2 per plate.

Members of the Progressive party of

Revere are planning to organize at a meeting to be held in town hall, Thursday evening. Clarence E. Cisbie is scheduled to call the meeting to order.

Robert M. Bowen of South Boston, is being advocated by some of his political friends as a candidate to oppose Herman Hornell, chairman of the Republican city committee for a reelection.

Meetings along the North Shore in the aid of woman suffrage are being planned by leaders of the movement who are residing there. The first meeting is expected to take place in Manchester town hall, Friday evening.

As instructed at the Faneuil hall meeting before they left the entire delegation is for Governor Johnson of California for Vice-President. The New England delegates met on Tuesday morning and appointed their chairmen as a committee to hold them together for Governor Johnson, including Messrs. Remick of New Hampshire, Sumner of Vermont, Foster of Maine, Garvin of Rhode Island, Morrill of Massachusetts, Messrs. McCarthy and Morrill of Massachusetts and Foster of Maine were named a committee to wait on Senator Dixon and represent New England's views on the vice-presidency.

During the applause for Mr. Roosevelt preceding his speech all of the Massachusetts women were lifted to the platform to shake hands with him, Mrs. R. W. Child, Mrs. Towne, Mrs. Grace A. Johnson, Miss Alice Carpenter, Miss Helen Temple Cooke and Miss Mabel Cooke were enthusiastically received by the speaker and crowd.

The delegates expect to leave for home tonight.

TWO BATTERY B SQUADS CONTEND IN FIELD PROBLEM

WEST BARNSTABLE, Mass.—Problem work occupied the men of battery B in camp here, on Tuesday. Lieut. N. J. Smith took out the first section, leaving the camp and going toward Marstons Mills. He was followed by Lieut. F. J. Herbert in command of the second section, who placed his two guns on the Weeks farm. It was more than a mile when his scouts reported the enemy near the Cotuit road, and in a few minutes the head came in sight. Lieutenant Herbert opened fire and destroyed Lieutenant Smith's platoon.

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ROBINSONS ARE HERE TO TALK GENEALOGY

Robinson Genealogical Society members and their friends are gathering in Boston for the sixth biennial convention of the society in Park Street church this evening, tomorrow and Friday. Judge Ira E. Robinson of West Virginia will deliver the opening address, which will be followed by a reception to the visitors.

Officers will be elected on Friday and after a short business session sightseeing trips down the harbor and around Boston and vicinity will be made by the visitors.

PROF. VAUGHAN TO COME TO NEWTON

Trustees of the Newton Theological Institution, at a special meeting in the Ford building, Boston, Tuesday afternoon, elected the Rev. Professor Richard M. Vaughan of Berkeley, Cal., to the chair of Christian theology.

CYMRIC DUE AT 3 P. M. TOMORROW

White Star line officials this afternoon said the Cymric is expected to dock about 3 p.m. Thursday. The vessel is bringing 265 second cabin and 407 steerage passengers from Queenstown and Liverpool. She was reported by wireless 572 miles east of Boston light at 9 p.m. Tuesday.

REQUESTS TO MASONIC HOME

The will of John T. Sniders, filed in the Probate office today, contains a bequest of several thousand dollars to the Massachusetts Masonic home, Old Colony Lodge of Hingham, South Shore commandery, K. T., No. 31 of Weymouth, and the Massachusetts Homeopathic hospital.

There are 5,987 vanilla extracts made in the United States, but only one

Burnett's Vanilla

VOTE TO DROP WORD "NATIONAL" FROM PROGRESSIVE NAME

CHICAGO—Through W. N. Osgood of Lowell, Mass., as a representative of the Bay state, comes the proposition to change the name of the National Progressive party to the Progressive party and that recommendation will be favorably reported to the convention today by the national rules committee. At the meeting of the rules committee Tuesday night, Mr. Osgood in behalf of the Massachusetts delegation, recommended dropping the word "national" from the new party's name. The committee voted unanimously to favor this change in its report to the convention.

The state ticket slate as prepared omits a candidate for Governor, the sub-committee declining to make a choice between the two candidates for Governor.

The choice of candidates for the other five positions follows: Lieutenant-Governor, David L. Walsh of Fitchburg; secretary of state, Frank J. Donahue of Boston; treasurer, Joseph L. St. Coeur of Cambridge; auditor, James F. Carens of Newburyport; attorney-general, George W. Anderson of Boston.

Mr. St. Coeur is an attorney and is at present chairman of the board of trustees of the public library of Cambridge.

Mr. Carens was formerly mayor of Newburyport and is well known in political circles in Essex county.

The vote followed without argument.

During the dinner Mr. Roosevelt telephoned to the delegation he wanted to see them, so the entire party marched to the Congress hotel and, led by the women delegates at Mrs. Roosevelt's request, all met him and exchanged greetings.

The speakers at the dinner were Delegates Morrill, Hale, Thompson, Damerin, Mrs. Grace A. Johnson and former Governor Garvin. Jeremiah J. McCarthy was toasts master and Colonel Dougherty presented the cup.

As instructed at the Faneuil hall meeting before they left the entire delegation is for Governor Johnson of California for Vice-President.

Candidates for the Republican nomination in this district are Senator Charles H. Brown of Medford and former Senator Frederick W. Dallinger and Henry C. Long of Cambridge.

It is drafted closely following the radical lines laid down in Colonel Roosevelt's speech Tuesday.

It is divided into five main parts:

First, the part devoted to political reform, that is, the initiative and referendum and recall, the easy amendment of the federal constitution, the control of the courts, the corrupt practices act;

second, industrial reform, that is, reform in the matter of labor laws, laws concerning hours of service, wages, shop conditions, workingmen's compensation, social insurance pensions and child labor; third, business, the control of the railways and the trusts and the currency; fourth, conservation, in which come waterways, good roads, Alaska, the Panama canal and kindred subjects; and fifth, the tariff. A few minor points are touched upon, but most of the subjects in the platform fall into these five groups.

By special invitation of the sub-committee Herbert Knox Smith, late commissioner of corporations, and Charles McCarthy of Wisconsin sat with the committee.

The plank on social and industrial reform was compiled by Judge Lindsey, Raymond Robbins and Paul Kellogg of the survey and it was sub-

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second, industrial reform, that is, reform in the matter of labor laws, laws concerning hours of service, wages, shop conditions, workingmen's compensation, social insurance pensions and child labor; third, business, the control of the railways and the trusts and the currency; fourth, conservation, in which come waterways, good roads, Alaska, the Panama canal and kindred subjects; and fifth, the tariff. A few minor points are touched upon, but most of the subjects in the platform fall into these five groups.

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BRIEF TROLLEY AND WATER TRIPS OFFERED FOR SMALL EXPENDITURE

Famous Cliff Walk at Nahant
Presents Rare Shore and
Ocean Views and Is Pleasantly Reached

ROUTES ARE VARIED

Boston offers so many attractive trips by trolley and boat that require few hours and little expenditure that none in this vicinity need go without such outings for want of desirable places to visit. Some of the best of such routes are being described in the Monitor, and the fifth article in the series appears herewith.

A PICTURESQUE as anything that can be found on the New England coast is the cliff walk at Nahant. Not everybody who goes to Nahant knows about the cliff walk. Most persons taking the trip leave the boat at Bass Point, where are the scenic railways, popcorn booths and similar things dear to him who is out for what he calls a good time.

Let him who likes beauty and is fond of the sea start out some day for the cliff walk. By taking a little different route from the one to which he has been accustomed, and by putting himself in the attitude of a globe trotter, he can have an experience that is in most respects new, and worthy of a longer distance to reach and more difficulty in accomplishing, should that be necessary.

The common starting point is the boat that leaves Boston for Nahant and Bass Point several times daily, but the ride to the wharf by trolley or elevated should be considered a part of the day's outing and not as a mere means of getting there. The streets through which the car passes, the people, the incidents, will be fraught with interest for those who have learned or are learning to travel. To get the full benefit of the trip a whole day should be given to it if possible, but it can be done well by taking the boat that leaves Boston at 3:30 p.m. If it is not wished to include the cliff walk any of the later boats can be taken, the 5:10, 6:15 or 8 o'clock. The boat itself is an object of interest. Instead of being a big excursion boat it is best described as a pleasure steamer. Its decks are so near the water that the trip is distinct for this reason alone from the other trips in the harbor.

It is different from the Nantasket



Pulpit rock, feature of cliff walk on eastern point of Nahant



Surf on the rocks bordering the noted cliff walk at Nahant

trip as it well can be. It is not strictly a harbor trip. The boat makes at once for the open sea. The delights of this trip can scarcely ever be exhausted. It is wonderful in color. The colors change with every day in the year and every hour of the day. When the day is fair, but the air is moist, they are opalescent, the blue of the sky and the blue of the sea catching the rainbow colors of the light and shimmering them back in myriad ways. The white and gray of the sails, the yellow and red of the buoys, and the white, green, brown and black of the steamers and other boats that are met or passed on the way against the blue background of sky and sea, and reflected from the water, are a delight that can be given by no masterpiece in a gallery of paintings, on this side of the great ocean or the other.

The character of the walk is indicated by the names given to certain parts of it, Cave of the Winds, Spouting Horn, the Pulpit, the Arm Chair. Often the waves beat high on the rocks, making a spectacle superb to behold. On a calm day the sea laps the rocks caressingly, and with Egg Rock light in the near distance and the ocean liners passing on the horizon, presents a scene of peaceful beauty that is unrivaled.

The cliff walk is left through the fine estate of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. Keeping to the right after reaching the main roadway a place is reached where one can get out on the rocks and eat his lunch, or bathe or hire a boat. This spot, too, is rocky and wild and has none of the aspect of a picnic place. The little launch running up between steep rocks reminds one of the fjords of Norway where travelers in the land of the midnight sun are taken in boats up waters from which the rocks run tall and steep on either side. In this spot the only thing asked of the visitor is that he leave everything as immaculate as when he found it. In this way is preserved the natural beauty and freshness of the place. From there the way back to the car line or boat landing must be asked by the stranger.

Taking the walk leisurely but making no stops about an hour and a half are required to go from the boat landing around the walk and to return to the starting point. If it is desired to eat the lunch before starting on the cliff walk, when the car tracks have been reached upon leaving the boat there should no turn to the right, but one should keep straight on to the water and place to the right. There guideboards point the way. When the walk proper is reached one should turn first to the left, for the walk goes only a short distance beyond and then must be retraced.

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Reaching the trolley tracks on the return the car is taken for Bass Point, for which a transfer is asked. The ride takes about 15 minutes and five cents is paid for it. The cars run every 15 minutes. If it is so desired the car can be taken on to Lynn. There eight cents is paid for the ride of 23 minutes. From

Nahant is built upon rock, and its shores are a mass of ragged, jagged, rocks—red, gray, green, lichen covered. The walk borders large estates running down to the water's edge, whose owners, like the day visitors, are lovers of nature's grandeur and beauty. It is a carefully made pathway among

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JTHE more we give, the more we receive. In Buster Brown's "DARNESS" Guaranteed Hosiery, we are giving 25% extra value to each purchaser and are receiving more through the increased volume of our sales.

You can not obtain AS GOOD hosiery for the price as Buster's. We do not guarantee it TO HAVE IT RETURNED—we guarantee it to wear four months without darning—and we make it so it will last this long or longer. Our tried and known it will satisfy and this satisfaction is what we want to demonstrate to you. That Buster Brown's DARNESS Guaranteed does satisfy and does not live its four-months guarantee is proven by the fact that less than one per cent out of 200 is returned for replacement. And these replaced the day received, postage prepaid.

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For Men, Women and Children

25c a Pair
4 Pairs Guaranteed 4 Months

is made of the finest, long staple Egyptian cotton we can obtain. Wearing patent top, heel, toe, and toe reinforcement with 3 and 4-ply strong, light, heel thread. Made with high-spun, heel thread; top and toe, 3-ply; heel, 4-ply. No seams or knots. Body smooth and fine in gauge and heavier weights.

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We have a dealer in your vicinity. If you do not know which one, write Buster's, write direct, mentioning style, size, color and weight, and we will mail you first order. It will be worth while to know where you can buy Buster's.

Happiness for the Little Ones

BUSTER BROWN'S NEW BOOK—Thirty-six pages, illustrated in colors, picturing and describing Buster's escapades—amusing and interesting—appreciated by children. Send 25c for book. Buster Brown's Hosiery Mill, 838 Sherman Avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Trade Mark Registered



Steamer from Boston discharging passengers at Bass Point landing, Nahant

Shepard Norwell Company

AUGUST FUR SALE

THE SHEPARD FUR SALE IN AUGUST is a fixed event. It occurs and recurs regularly.

Any retailer may jump in and hold a Fur Sale in August. However, with us, it is something much greater in scope, magnitude and economy than the usual random, hurriedly-hatched movement.

Our August Fur Sale has been reduced to an exact system. Skill, taste, judgment, intelligence are in control. We slip into the market

during the dull months, when manufacturers and importers are willing to make concessions in order to promote activity. We scan the style-centres and keep informed concerning the relation between supply and demand.

The overshadowing, overbearing effort is to secure the richest Furs at least prices. Exceptional and purely fortuitous conditions have given us a big advantage over our competitors this season.

Read the details and then compare Furs and prices.

THE FUR WORKERS' STRIKE IS STILL OPERATIVE

However, we were large buyers before the ferment began—before prices started soaring on account of scarce labor and disrupted organizations. The furs today advertised are the products of old, experienced craftsmen who were glad to be employed during the seasonal lull.

WERE WE TO BUY THEM NOW WE WOULD HAVE TO CHARGE MUCH MORE THAN OUR AUGUST-SALE PRICES

We show a great assortment of Mink, Black Fox, Black Lynx and Skunk—from small single-skin effects to large, broad shawls. Long coats are conspicuous in the display—Black Russian Pony, Marmot, Muskrat, Russian Sable, Squirrel, Caracul, Hudson Seal, Mole, Beaver, Persian Lamb.

We have some wonderful values in Fur and Fur-lined Automobile Coats. The savings are important enough to justify you in buying them during August.

It is well and good to say that if anything goes wrong you may

bring the fur back and have it replaced, or receive the money paid for it. But it is BETTER SERVICE to sell FUR that WILL NOT GO WRONG, thus avoiding the trouble of having to make the transaction over again.

If buying only from the most reliable manufacturers, seeing that they use only sound, seasoned, well-cured prime pelts, and employ only the best skilled workmen, and subjecting every article to a rigid examination here before it goes on sale have anything to do with it, the Furs we are now offering have undoubtedly the right to be called ASSURED FURS.

BLACK FOX SHAWLS, Bowsky-dyed skins, exquisitely finished and lined.

August Sale Prices

\$10.00 \$15.00 \$21.00 \$25.00 \$37.50

BLACK PILLOW FOX MUFFS, Bowsky-dyed skins, down beds, richly shirred.

August Sale Prices

\$10.00 \$12.00 \$15.00 \$18.00 \$21.00 \$30.00

BLACK LYNX SHAWLS, selected foreign-dyed, silky, long-furred skins.

August Sale Prices

\$42.50 \$45.00 \$50.00 \$60.00 \$80.00

BLACK LYNX MUFFS, pillow model, selected foreign-dyed skins, down beds, beautifully lined.

August Sale Prices

\$35.00 \$45.00 \$53.00 \$65.00 \$75.00

NATURAL MINK SHAWLS, newest designs, selected prime skins, very handsome.

August Sale Prices

\$22.50 \$41.00 \$50.00 \$60.00 \$75.00

NATURAL MINK PILLOW MUFFS, made of choice prime skins, down beds.

August Sale Prices

\$25.00 \$42.50 \$55.00 \$75.00 \$90.00

LARGE SKUNK SHAWLS, made of fine Northern skins, handsomely finished..... August Sale Price \$22.50

WOMEN'S BLACK KERSEY CLOTH COAT, 52 inches long, quilted mercerized lining, finished with black opossum collar. August Sale Price \$20.00

WOMEN'S SCOTCH MIXED CLOTH COAT, 52 inches long, natural hamster lining, finished with blended muskrat collar. August Sale Price \$25.00

WOMEN'S BLACK RUSSIAN PONY COATS, 52 inches long, lined with Skinner's gray satin, black satin strip protectors across bottom. August Sale Price \$37.50

WOMEN'S BLACK RUSSIAN PONY COATS, 52 inches long, foreign dyed, well-marked skins, lined with fancy satin. August Sale Price \$40.00

WOMEN'S RUSSIAN MARMOT COATS, 52 inches long, finest grade mink brown color, lined with Skinner's guaranteed satin. August Sale Price \$60.00

WOMEN'S NATURAL RUSSIAN MOLE COAT, 54 inches long, one of the original Max models; value \$600.00. August Sale Price \$475.00

WOMEN'S HUDDON SEAL COATS, 52 inches long, newest models; live, lustrous, sparkling, matched skins. August Sale Price \$150.00

WOMEN'S RUSSIAN SABLE SQUIRREL COATS, 52 inches long, selected foreign-dyed skins, with or without bottom border, brocaded lining. August Sale Price \$125.00

WOMEN'S NATURAL RACCOON AUTOMOBILE COATS, 52 inches long, made of very fine northern skins. August Sale Price \$75.00

WOMEN'S RUSSIAN MOLE COATS, natural color, imported Eton jacket model. Very dressy and effective. August Sale Price \$85.00

TO CHARGE CUSTOMERS

Selections may be made now, subject to your orders for delivery.

Item or items will appear on October bill—payable Nov. 1st.

Kept in Cold Storage Free of Charge

TO CASH CUSTOMERS

By making a deposit of 25 per cent we will hold your purchase for future delivery. Balance to be paid Nov. 1st.

Kept in Cold Storage Free of Charge

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented to day deal with subjects of general interest.

NEW YORK EVENING SUN—With the incoming tide of business activity the railroads of the country will be confronted by a huge problem. This problem will be the prompt handling of freight transportation, East, West, North and South, that will offer. A serious present feature of the situation is that, with the rapid rise in the cost of equipment and maintenance, the railroads are troubled by the financial problem of getting ready to meet an inevitable emergency. The railroads should be given every consideration and aid in the solution of their difficult problem. Exchange is as essential as production; in truth, is a part of production, and the railroads are the arteries of commerce.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The Daughters of the American Revolution are much distressed over the design that has been adopted for the new five-cent piece. The design has as its main adornment the likeness of what is commonly, though incorrectly, known as a buffalo. Only the head of the animal will be shown, but this will be enough to banish the Goddess of Liberty, which now occupies the honor position on the coin. So then D. A. R., and more lately other patriotic organizations, are entering formal protests against the change. There seems to be some confusion as to whether Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh and the director of the mint, Mr. Roberts, have made it plain to the designing artist that the "buffalo" adopted is really the bison of North America. But it may be taken for granted that the native American beast and not its European or Asiatic relative, will serve as the model. The patriotic organizations probably will not be able to excite widespread sympathy in their protest.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—The United States can no longer put forward any serious claim to being the world's market basket. As the years pass by rapidly we are changing from an agricultural to an industrial nation and they also forecast the coming of the day when we shall be hard put to it to raise sufficient food for ourselves alone. Then we shall have to find some other country that, in turn, will become our market basket.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Earl Rogers, chief counsel for the defense in the trial of Attorney Clarence Darrow on the charge of bribery, planned today to oppose his sentence to jail for contempt by Judge Hutton, as the result of remarks passed by him regarding a witness before the court.

Mr. Rogers insists that he was not in contempt in court, when he referred to a state witness as a "perjurer" and he has refused thus far to withdraw his statement. The witness in question had testified that he was the "mysterious stranger" who accompanied detective Franklin to Darrow's office on the morning before Franklin's arrest on the charge of bribing George Lockwood.

BRITAIN TO TEST WIRELESS
NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Times says that the war office has appointed a committee to consider the application of the recent remarkable developments in wireless telegraphy to the needs of the army.

for use, exported from this country had for the first time in our history passed the billion dollar mark, also showed the great relative decrease in the amount of exported foodstuffs. In 1892 foodstuffs formed 50 per cent of our total exports. Ten years later they were but 38 per cent, and during the last fiscal year they had fallen to 20 per cent. Within another decade this percentage is likely to become much smaller. Because the exports of manufactures show such gratifying gains Americans are not inclined to worry over the decreased exports of food. Yet, in reality there is no little cause for anxiety in the figures recently published. They prove with what rapidity we are changing from an agricultural to an industrial nation and they also forecast the coming of the day when we shall be hard put to it to raise sufficient food for ourselves alone. Then we shall have to find some other country that, in turn, will become our market basket.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PRETTY BORDERED VOILE GOWN

Blouse is lapped in surplice style

HERE are a great many bordered fabrics this season, but no one of them is prettier than the voiles and marquises that make most attractive gowns with very little labor. This one shows a blouse that is lapped in surplice style and a straight skirt that can be either gathered or tucked at the upper edge. The band that finishes the lower edge is straight and it can be made from any preferred silk or satin, but in this case, it is made of charmeuse in the shade of cerise that is extremely fashionable this season.

To the woman who wants a new gown for the late summer, this one will be a boon. It can be made from any bordered material, or it can be made from plain material banded or trimmed in any such way. Plain voile or marquise with cluny lace banding as trimming would make an exceedingly handsome effect and for the chemise and center portions of the blouse can be used tucking or fancy net or any similar material. Finely dotted net laid in tucks is fashionable and dainty and the shadow nets make a pretty contrast with the heavy lace.

The one-piece sleeves are stitched to the armholes in what is known as the set-in style. They can be made in elbow length or to the wrists, and long sleeves are daily growing in favor.

If cotton materials are not wanted, the model can be used for any of the thin summer silks with success. Radium silk would be charming with bands of lace and, if it is desirable to wear the skirt over a foundation, in place of attaching the lower edge to a band, it can be made over a slip that is faced with contrasting material.

For the medium size, the blouse will require 3½ yards of bordered material 16 inches wide with ½ yard 18 inches wide; the skirt two yards of flouncing 38 inches wide with ¼ yard of satin for the band.

The pattern of the blouse (7500) is



PROPER TRAINING FOR BOYS

Responsibility that rests on mothers

UPON the American mother is placed the tremendous responsibility of safeguarding the home, and training her boys for citizenship. Let us consider the home as a republic, a type in miniature of the larger republic—the state. It is in the home that the first lessons in good citizenship should be taught. If we improve the quality of citizenship, we elevate the nation. Our observation and experience alike teach us that so close is the relationship between the home and the state that whatever affects the well-being of the former reacts upon the larger family of the commonwealth, writes Margaret Woodward in *Suburban Life*.

We mothers have imbibed false ideas as to the best methods of training our boys. We have allowed the boy to come up like a weed, hoping and expecting that he will finally be turned out an ornament to his family and to the state. Let us once and for all cast aside these puerile notions, and settle down to the commonsense fact that your boy and mine need special training if we would make of them good citizens.

In the formation of a boy's character, I should place obedience as the cornerstone—obedience prompt and entire, obedience secured by force if it cannot be brought about in any other way. With many children force will seldom be required, especially if you have begun early to train them to submission to a higher authority. But obedience must be taught early. A prominent educator once said: "Give me a boy the first seven years of his life. After that you may do what you will with him. His habits and his character are formed." It is a well-known fact that the impressions of early childhood are ineffaceable. Ruskin said: "One thing above all others I desire to see children taught, and that is obedience." I was once intimately acquainted with a mother who had a wonderful faculty for securing the obedience and respect of her children. In the first place, she was just. She was consistent. She

cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure and of the skirt (7431) in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Mantua agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

BRITISH FABRICS

An exhibition was held in the conservatory of the royal botanic gardens of the Ladies All-British Fabric and Fashion Association, with the express purpose of proving that materials of home manufacture are sufficiently beautiful to meet all the needs of fashion in this country. For this purpose the dresses were worn by people who paraded up and down in front of the visitors, and certainly nothing could have been much more lovely than the fabrics displayed. It had been intended to reproduce these costumes as moving pictures by the kinemacolor process, says a London contributor to the Monitor, but the light was not sufficiently good to make the photographs a complete success.

CLEAN BOTTLES

If you are at a loss to know what to do when your cruets or bottles of any kind become stained on the inside, try tearing a newspaper up in small bits and half fill the cruet or bottle with cold water. Then shake briskly for a few moments, and you will notice how clear and bright the bottle will be, with every trace of stain removed.—Pittsburgh Sun.

DELIGHTFUL THINGS IN GRAY

Wraps and frocks and unique summer fads

HERE are many delightful things in gray among the summer vanities. One of the loveliest wraps brought over by an importer was of silver gray broche crepe—all in one tone, beautiful of design, exquisite of texture. The material was of unimaginable suppleness and had been draped by an artist. Not a single touch of trimming only the beautiful folds and lines and the lovely materials and the result was a distinction which surpassed that of any of the more fussy or elaborate models.

There are beautiful gray frocks too, all Quaker demureness, with relief of fine embroidery or valencianes trimmings and muslin or all soft, graceful draperies and trailing folds. Every shade from pearl to taupe is worn and some of the most impressive advance models for the autumn are in shades of the perennially popular taupe, says a New York fashion writer.

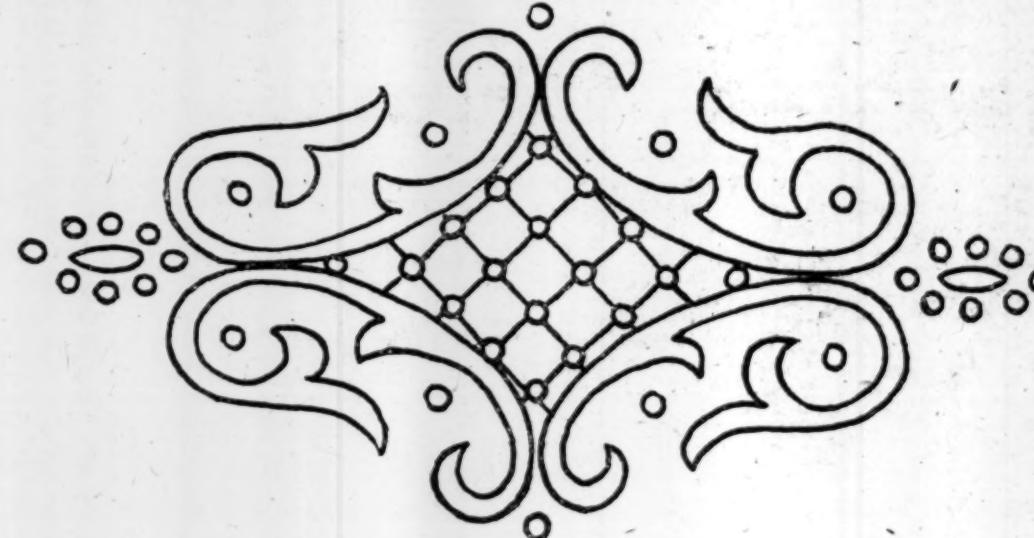
Summer fads have multiplied and a single unique note often makes a costume. A frock of sheerest white linen has, for instance, a single motif of heavy linen in some vivid color heavily embroidered in white posed upon the breast of the bodice or at the girdle line in front.

A blue chiffon frock of clinging lines has a breadth of blue and white dotted foulard cleverly applied as drapery at the bottom of the chiffon skirt front and forming sides and full back for the skirt and sleeves for the bodice. A red and white striped silk muslin is made up with a little chemise of sheerest white linen and with a wide, full breadth of the white linen hanging straight and free from the girdle in the back.

A duck egg blue tussor has a dainty guimpe or chemise of white batiste and a girdle with wide pump bow of old red silk. A frock of white linen or other heavy white stuff very slightly embroidered

EMBROIDERY MOTIF FOR CARD CASE OR SACHET

Scroll of the design should be worked solid



ACCORDION PLAITED SKIRTS

Bodice may be treated in same way

ONE sees simple skirts entirely accorded plaited, mounted a little high at the waist and topped by quaintly picturesque little boleros. Silk or cotton voile, marquise and tulle are favored materials for such skirts, with the bolero in silk or in lace and with perhaps a scarf girdle of the bolero silk or of contrasting color dropping its long ends over the plaited skirt.

The coat need not be of the bolero persuasion, may have tails of some kind, and there is not of necessity a coat, for charming little frocks are turned out with the accordion plaited skirt, a high girdle and bodice entirely of sheer lace or tulle. Still others, says the New York Sun, have both skirt and bodice accorded plaited in some sheer stuff and merely floating sleeves on Watteau-like shoulders and train drapery of lace or other contrasting material.

Instead of the entirely plaited skirt, one may use the plaiting only in a sheer tunic veiling and a clinging underskirt. The straight, long tunic of accordion plaited tulle or other thin transparent material over plain or figured stuff is usually effective and becoming, detracting not at all from the straightness of the silhouette yet giving the touch of motion which marks the skirt of this season.

The plaited bib jabot brings the bodice into harmony with the skirt, and this same idea might be carried out for fall and winter wear with fair certainty of modishness. The line of tiny buttons down jabot and tunic fronts is a good detail, and a frock quite similar to this one and very charming had this line of buttons supplied by a band set with such buttons which ran all the way from throat to hem, passing over jabot and tunic.

A draped tunic over an underskirt of accordion plaiting limp and narrow in lines about the feet is another version of the accordion plaiting skirt idea. Black and white is as usual an oft-repeated combination, and blue and white is very popular, the blue being used in all shades from Nattier and blue to marine and crow's wing. The old medium blue tones, cool and usually be-

CUCUMBERS IN VARIED WAYS

Creamed, stuffed and stewed

CUCUMBERS will be found very palatable if prepared according to directions here given:

Creamed Cucumbers—Peel six cucumbers, cut into quarters and put into cold water for one half hour. Remove seeds if mature. Place in a covered saucepan of salted boiling water and cook for one half hour, then lay on hot dish. Melt butter in saucepan and mix in one tablespoon of flour, add one half pint milk and stir till it boils. Add salt and pepper, a little more butter and flour sauce over cucumbers. Garnish with fried bread and serve hot.

Stuffed Cucumbers—Peel two or three cucumbers, cut into quarters and take out seeds. Put two ounces fresh butter and a sliced onion into frying pan and fry till onion browns; add cucumbers and stir till brown. Take them out of pan; put more butter in and stir it well;



Our "Everlasting Hair Wave"

retains the deep and fluffy wave of hair naturally curly. Time, nor water, cannot affect the

Unchanging Beauty

of its lustrous ripple.

Dispenses for good with the curling appliances and hours of work and worry. Can be given to the straightest hair and will be permanent. Sea air, dampness—even shampooing—makes it more beautiful and fluffy. A written guarantee.

Write now for "Coiffures of Distinction."

A. Simonson, 506 FIFTH AVE., Near 42d St., NEW YORK CITY

"Fifty-two Years of Success"

TRIED RECIPES

SPANISH LETTUCE

REMOVE lower leaves and cut 12 fine Spanish lettuce in half, blanch in boiling water and drain, and put into saucers. Sprinkle with salt and cover with slices of bacon or ham; moisten with a little broth; cover pan with greased paper and cook in oven. Drain and remove fat; then roll up the lettuces and lay on buttered toast. Cover with white sauce made with veal broth, and serve hot.

STUFFED LETTUCE

Put six lettuce heads into boiling water for five minutes, then fill inside with force meat. Tie the tops together and put in saucers, adding one half pint of good white broth. Add salt and pepper; cover pan with greased paper and cook in oven for 15 minutes. Place lettuces (untied) on hot dish, flour sauce over them and serve hot.

ITALIAN BEANS

Boil one quart of French beans slowly till nearly tender; then dry and put to cook in butter. Mix one teacup of cream, one egg, some grated cheese and spice in saucers, add some lemon juice, a little white-wine vinegar; boil and pour sauce over beans mixing well.

BROAD BEANS

Shell one quart of young broad beans and put in cold water. Put two quarts water in saucers with one slice of ham, one stick celery, one bunch parsley, three cloves, 20 peppercorns and one bay leaf, and boil for one fourth hour. Then take out ham, celery, etc., and put in beans. Strain when tender; add four ounces of good butter and put on fire for a few minutes before serving.

ASPARAGUS ITALIAN

Cut the tender parts of two bunches of asparagus into short lengths and set to boil till quite tender. Take up, drain and put into a saucers with three table-spoonsful olive oil, one half teaspoonful lemon juice and seasoning of salt and paprika. Allow to get thoroughly hot, and serve on slices of fried bread.

SPLIT PEA SOUP

When making split pea soup take a ham bone, dropping the bone or any scraps into the kettle. When the peas are reduced to a pulp press all through a colander and set aside; it will keep for several days. The first day serve it plain; the second day add to it a few spoonfuls of chopped onion or grated carrot previously cooked in a little dripping until tender; the third day season with celery salt or a dash of curry, and serve with some crisp croutons.

HOME HELPS

Buy soap before you need it and keep it in a dry place so that it will harden. It will then last much longer.

Bent whalebones can be straightened by soaking them in boiling water for a few moments and then ironing them straight, says the San Diego Union.

Scorched fireproof dishes should be soaked in strong borax water till the unsightly brown marks upon them can be rubbed off with a cloth.

To keep a kettle clean, always empty out the water before refilling it. Very often the flat taste of tea is caused by using water that has already been boiled.

Separate Norfolks, too, play an important role in outfit attire, and one of the latest things in this class is the separate Norfolk of soft natural tone tussor with black collar and cuffs for wear over morning frocks.

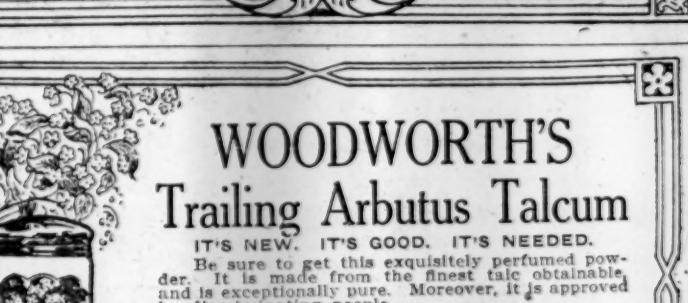
Use hearth stone for removing burnt marks from saucepans and dishes, and also for scouring discolored earthenware, sinks, etc. It is cheaper than pumice stone, and answers the purpose equally well.

Chickering Pianos

RECENT experiments in the direction of tone production made by us have resulted in the perfection of a notable Grand Piano, THE STYLE X (next size larger than the famous Quarter Grand). It is an instrument of rare and exquisite tone, in which quality and not quantity has been the first consideration. It is a new departure in modern piano building, and in inviting attention to it we do so with much pride in the success of our efforts. These instruments may be seen at our show rooms, Tremont and Northampton Sts., near Massachusetts Ave., Boston.

Chickering Pianos

Established in 1823

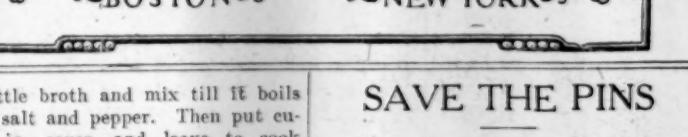


WOODWORTH—PERFUMERS

Makers of the famous "Blue Lillies" perfume.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

For Sale at All Toilet Counters.



IRVING & CASSON

WE CARRY EVERYTHING FOR FURNISHING-AND-DECORATING TOWN-AND-COUNTRY-HOUSES.

150 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON

576 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

SAVE THE PINS

A good idea after buying a paper of new pins is to cut one line off at a time and not to dive into the whole paper at once. A sewing basket should have its pincushion well supplied with pins, and when sewing a box should be near at hand into which all the pins can be tossed in a hurry, says the Philadelphia Times. In this way the floor will be spared its usual pin collection when sewing days come around.

A pin tray or small pincushion should be on every girl's or woman's bureau, and the pins should be put into these at night when, perhaps, a pin or two will have to be taken out of the stock collar or belt. The pins used in pinning on a veil should always be put back in the box or bureau drawer.

Good Housekeeping.

BAKON ADDS SNAP

A few pieces of bacon, spread on the top and baked with macaroni and cheese, add much snap to this delicacy.—Good Housekeeping.

MILITARY REVOLT IN TURKEY BRINGS OUT VETERAN GENERAL

Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, Once Popular Hero in War With Russia, Made Grand Vizier After Young Turks Fall

ALBANIA TO FRONT

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—After a week of rumors, the new Turkish cabinet has been formed, on the precise lines indicated in the special cable despatch to The Christian Science Monitor. The unqualified statements to the effect that the grand vizierate had been accepted by Tewfik Pasha, the ambassador in London, the Monitor was able to deny. This office was offered to his excellency, but his acceptance of it made subject to certain stipulations, to which the Sultan was unable to agree. Failing the ambassador in London, his majesty's choice fell upon Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, and the veteran soldier accepted the task.

A generation ago, the name of Mukhtar Pasha was familiar from one end of Europe to the other. At the moment when the earthworks of Plevna were barring the advance of the Russians, and Suleiman Pasha was struggling to the relief of the besieged Osman, Mukhtar Pasha was holding back the Russian invasion of Asia Minor.

When the end came, whatever may have been said of the other Turkish generals, Osman and Mukhtar returned to Constantinople, not merely popular heroes, but with European reputations. Each of them was rewarded with the title of Ghazi, but the Sultan was not fond of popular heroes, and Mukhtar was sent, nominally on a great state mission, to what was practical banishment in Egypt. Today, at the call of the army, the veteran marshal has emerged from his retirement to form a new cabinet at this crisis of his country's fortunes.

Kiamil Pasha to Fore

In this cabinet the most commanding figure is Kiamil Pasha, the new minister for foreign affairs. Kiamil Pasha is undoubtedly a brilliant statesman, and, if possible, an even stronger friend of the United Kingdom than Assim Bey. He might, indeed, with even more truth than in the case of Said Pasha, be called the Englishman. His acceptance of a portfolio, declared one of the highest authorities in Europe, quite recently, talking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is the deciding factor in the new ministry. If any man can overcome the difficulties with which the Ottoman empire is beset, it will be he, and this is admitted even by the chancelleries of those powers who have least reason to wish to see him at the foreign office.

Effect on War Is Waited

Mukhtar Pasha's own son has gone to the ministry of marine. With hardly any fleet to dispose of, the office is not an important one. Still, while the war with Italy continues, the mere defense of the coast must prevent it from becoming a sinecure. What effect the eclipses of the committee will have upon the war, it is still too early to say.

One thing only is certain, that the rumors which have been current with regard to Enver Bey may be dismissed. He retains the confidence of his country, and the idea of his occupying himself in building up an Arab empire in Tripoli, over which he is to reign, is scouted as inconceivable.

Some time ago, an Englishman who had resided all his life in Turkey, and who was personally acquainted with the bey, declared, to a representative of this paper, that he was an over-rated man. That is not the opinion of the Turks in high office.

Only recently, one of them, whose word should be final, told another representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the very last thing Enver Bey would ever dream of doing would be to place the interests of the country in subordination to his own. He is a loyal and patriotic Turk, whose energetic and ceaseless efforts to raise an Arab army capable of withstanding the Italians, have been misinterpreted abroad. Today, he is still at Benghazi, devoting himself to the service of his country.

The new ministry came into power on the anniversary of the day the Salonica army corps wrung the new constitution from Abdul Hamid. It is once more a military revolt in the empire which has brought about a new regime, the Adrianople military league in place of the Salonica committee. Today, the league is as powerful as the committee once was. It remains to be seen whether it can maintain its power, and if so, how it will use it.

General Now Honored by Sultan Was Practically Banished by Late Ruler



(Copyright by Exclusive News Agency, London)

GAZI MUKHTAR PASHA

New grand vizier in Turkey

of Islam towards its women, but in favor of reforms in many other directions.

There is, however, perhaps no more vital question for Turkey today than that of Albania. The shrinkage of the Ottoman empire in Europe must be a source of perpetual anxiety at the Porte. Servia is gone, Roumania and Montenegro, Bulgaria and eastern Roumania, Bosnia and Herzegovina. If Albania were to go, what could hold Macedonia, and then?

The Albanian question has so often been explained in The Christian Science Monitor that it is unnecessary to go once more over the ground on this occasion. When, however, the Turkish troops at Monastir became disaffected, and certain of them deserted, and, taking to the mountains, threatened to make common cause with the Albanians, the margin of safety was narrowed to a hair's-breadth. The appointment of Dorothy, while Andrew H. Stone did remarkably well in the role of Joseph Devereux. Between scenes Miss Helen True sang "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton" and "The Last Rose of Summer," and Mrs. R. M. Cook, made up as the Spirit of Night, sang "The Fairy Lake."

The other features of the pageant included a ribbon dance by young girls, a minut, a flower festival and a maypole dance. The floats included "Yankee Doodle," "Signing the Declaration of Independence" and "The 13 Original States." In the latter were Rose Castell, Marion Laney, Eliza Bartlett, Alice Snow, Ethel Nicholson, Elsie Knight, Madeline Brown, Alice Dalrymple, Jessie Tucker, Mary Lyon, Dorothy Shaw, Marion Roads and Myrtle Pierce.

The committee in charge of the pageant was Miss Elizabeth B. Brown, chairman; Benjamin J. Lindsey, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. W. E. Prichard, Mrs. Marie J. Morgan and William L. Proctor. James A. Reynolds was master of dancing and Benjamin I. Knepp was stage manager.

George Lowell Tracy, who staged the pageant, was musical director.

The performances are to raise a fund of \$1500 to complete the purchase of the historic Lee mansion in Marblehead.

MOTOR BOAT PARADE IS THE FEATURE AT PEMBROKE-HANSON

PEMBROKE, Mass.—Celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Pembroke and Hanson which began Saturday continued here today with a forenoon program of sports. This evening there will be a reception at North Pembroke and an illuminated procession of motor boats on North river.

Thursday is "town day." There will be a historical and trades parade in the morning.

The line will form at Keone's corner, South Hanson and proceed to Bryantville, thence via Mattakeest street to Pembroke Center, thence to North Pembroke returning to the center to disband. At noon the national salute will be fired on the common. At 1 p. m. a banquet will be served in the Assembly hall; 2:15 p. m., military drill on the common by the tenth company, C. A. C. Capt. George E. Horton. At 2:30 p. m. oration by Hon. Charles S. Hamlin and other addresses, music, singing by the school children of Pembroke and Hanson.

Friday is "school day" with the annual reunion of the Pembroke High School Association. Business meeting at 3:15 p. m. and reunion at 4 o'clock. At 6 o'clock "The Courtship of Miles Standish," adapted from Longfellow's poem by Miss Ella M. Hayes of Boston, will be given by a number of children. From 8 to 9 p. m. there will be an open air concert by Clarke's orchestra of Kingston, assisted by Miss Whitman of Brookline, contralto, Miss Helen Hart of Brookline, reader and followed by dancing from 9 to midnight at Assembly hall.

Saturday "Grange day" at Mayflower grove with the annual field day of Mayflower Grange.

STRIKES DERELICT OFF SOUTH SHORE

A derelict, supposed to be an old hulk that has floated to the surface, was reported at this time as being one quarter of a mile southeast from the red buoy at the entrance of Vineyard sound. The yacht Transient, Capt. Guy Norman, from Newport to Penobscot bay, struck the derelict in the night, and putting in at Salem today came to Boston to report to the United States hydrographic office and the Chamber of commerce.

Mussed and torn clothes—broken baggage—lost trunks—are all unknown to Indestructo travelers. Indestructo Trunks protect themselves and are protected for five years of faithful service.

See the Indestructo Line Today at

Jordan Marsh Company, Mark Cross, or London Harness Co.

MARBLEHEAD FOLKS ENJOY PAGEANT OF OLD COLONIAL DAYS

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Fully 1800 persons witnessed a pictorial history of Marblehead during the colonial period Tuesday afternoon in Hathaway field, Clifton, when the first performance of "From Kingdom to Colony" was given. The pageant is being repeated this afternoon and evening. More than 300 are taking part.

The performance started with a prologue in the year 1649, showing a Naumkeag Indian camp near Forest river. There was a characteristic Indian dance, and a little domestic episode in the lives of the ancestors of the characters in the main drama, which followed.

The time is 100 years later, just at the outbreak of the revolutionary war.

The scene showed the wisteria-covered porch of the John Devereux house.

There is a plan by patriots to bring powder to Marblehead in spite of the British.

Dorothy Devereux is told to notify her fellow townsmen by signal lights whether it would be safe for them to land.

Then the drama is unfolded in the following tableaux: Dorothy's visit to Nurse Leecow's cottage, meeting of Dorothy and Cornet Southorn in the woods, wedding of Mary Brighton and Jack Devereux, abduction of Dorothy by Southorn, marriage of Dorothy to Southorn by strategy, arrest of Southorn as an English spy at Grey Horse inn, arrival of Dorothy and Mary at Grey Horse inn, Dorothy pleads with General Washington for Southorn's life, Dorothy and Southorn's departure for England.

Miss Ella G. Ballard made a charming Dorothy, while Andrew H. Stone did remarkably well in the role of Joseph Devereux.

Between scenes Miss Helen True sang "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton" and "The Last Rose of Summer," and Mrs. R. M. Cook, made up as the Spirit of Night, sang "The Fairy Lake."

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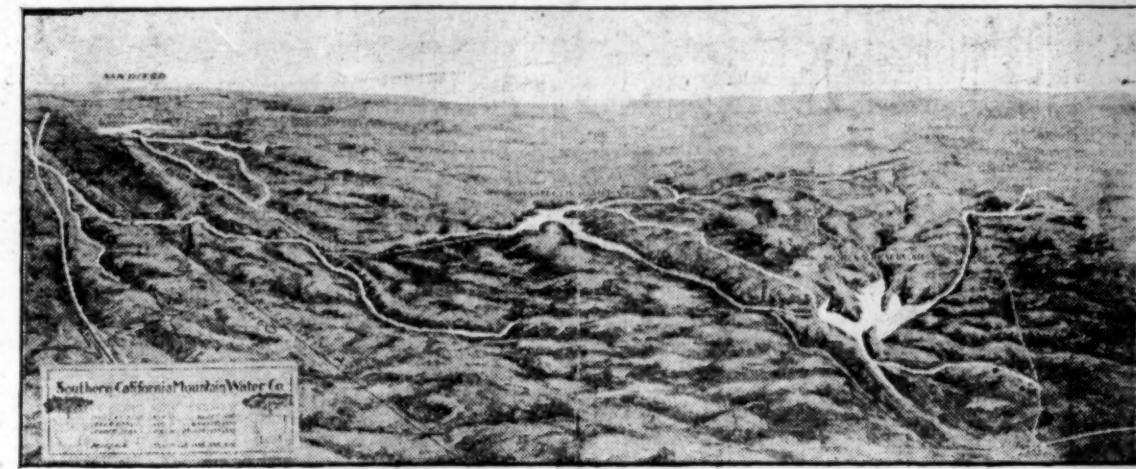
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NEW SOURCE OF SAN DIEGO WATER SUPPLY



Birdseye view of country where Southern California Mountain Water Company obtains its essential commodity

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

ABOUT TALKING

First make a success of your own before you advise the other fellow how to run his business.—Detroit Free Press.

ONE OFFSETS THE OTHER

"John, you never listen to half the things I say to you," she complained.

"Well, dear," he replied, "I have to work part of the time."—Chicago Record-Herald.

GOLF TOO DISTRACTING

Madge—What makes you say that golf is a stupid game?

Marjorie—I went out to the links with George, and he paid more attention to the old ball than he did to me.—Puck.

A BOY'S DEFINITION

Little Brother—What's etiquette?

Little Bigger Brother—It's saying "No, thank you," when you want to holler "Gimme!"—Judge.

ROOM AT THE TOP

There is always room at the top for the man who is willing to work his way up there.—Detroit Free Press.

NO LIMIT

Genealogist—So you want me to trace your English ancestry? I suppose you'd like to go back to William the Conqueror.

Parvenu—Oh, yes, or earlier.

HEARD IT COMING

Husband—Has our morning paper come?

Wife—I think so. There's a noise on the piazza that sounds like a Sunday supplement.—Harpers Bazaar.

ANNOUNCE DELAY IN START OF NEW BOAT EVANGELINE

Although the new steamer Evangeline, which is to run between Boston and Halifax, N. S., was expected to arrive here early in August, she will not come in before the latter part of September, probably the 25th.

The Evangeline was launched July 4 from the builders' yards in Scotland, more than a month behind her contracted time because of the coal and labor strikes in England. The engines and boilers are already installed and the finishing touches now being added, according to A. W. Perry, president of the Plant line, today. The steamer is equipped with every modern device for safety and comfort. She will probably make one trip each week from here, calling at Charlottetown, Hawkesbury and Halifax.

According to present plans, the Evangeline will sail from the other side about the middle of September, reaching Halifax first. She will then take on passengers and freight and make her initial trip in the service to Boston.

MARATHON PADDLERS READY FOR TRIP HOME

WALTHAM, Mass.—Nine canoeists who paddled from Woonsocket, R. I. to this city, a distance of 110 miles, will start on their return trip tomorrow morning and they expect to be home by next Sunday.

The men are members of the Winnisuket Canoe club of Woonsocket, R. I. and they landed at the Waltham Canoe Club float after a paddle of two and a half days. Starting Sunday morning from Boy Pond, about eight miles out of Woonsocket, they did 40 miles before pitching their tents for the night near Rockville. A long day on the Charles brought them to Dedham shortly before 6 o'clock Monday evening. The end of the long journey was reached about 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon when they landed at Waltham.

The party consists of A. W. Fletcher, president of the club; Rufus Madden, commodore; E. C. Paul, captain; C. E. Dickenson, Jr., lieutenant; F. L. Lamontzane, secretary, and E. A. Smith, F. E. Reed, R. T. Wiley and A. M. Cooke of the board of government.

FIGHTING AT WUCHANG, CHINA

NEW YORK—Severe fighting has started at Wuchang, China, according to a news agency dispatch from Tien-Tsin.

The trouble rose over the disbanding of some of the troops, says a despatch from London to the New York Times.

MELROSE MAKES NEW BOND ISSUE FOR AUDITORIUM

MELROSE—City Treasurer William R. Laverdier will issue additional bonds amounting to \$5000 over the former issue of \$45,000 for the Memorial building and city auditorium, the order authorizing the issue becoming effective Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock. With the additional order the building will be completed as soon as possible and will be ready for occupancy some time in October.

A petition for a referendum was taken out on the \$5000 appropriation. To be effective, 100 signatures to the petition are necessary. The petition was not filed at 5 o'clock last evening, however, when the time in which it could be filed expired.

OLD DOMINION SUIT IS SETTLED

BALTIMORE, Md.—In connection with the suit for \$1,000,000 entered in Boston this week by the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company against the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of this city, arising out of a bond for \$500,000 given by the Fidelity Company to the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company, it is understood that the parties were turning out.

The bright-eyed little miss replied, "Our potatoes didn't turn out. Dad had to dig them out."

Farmer Rootdigger was harvesting his potatoes when little Sarah Deal came along on the way home from school.

Mr. Rootdigger asked her how their potatoes were turning out.

The bright-eyed little miss replied,

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Mr. Wilson Tells Nation What He Considers the Issues

(Continued from page one)

which in the past triumphed by opposing them. The Democratic party is striving to give to all the people a government so just, with laws so righteous, that monopoly can find no hiding place and oppression no haven; one that will make every citizen a volunteer and every home a fortress against its invaders.

"We all recognize the mighty task in front of you. Sixteen years of Republican rule have made chains of monopoly.

"The Democratic party is the friend of honest business, whether big or little, and is striving to make it impossible for criminal business to destroy legitimate business and oppress the people."

Mr. James said the people "desired to turn the White House from a bulwark of privilege into a fortress of justice, and asserted that special privilege made its last stand at the White House when Mr. Taft vetoed the Democratic tariff revision bill.

Mr. James praised Governor Wilson's administration in New Jersey. The notification was made in a formal letter signed by the committee.

Governor Wilson said:

Mr. James and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee:

Speaking for the national Democratic convention, recently assembled at Baltimore, you have made me of my nomination by the Democratic party for the high office of President of the United States. Allow me to thank you very warmly for the generous recognition of my services as chairman, distinguished chairman, conveyed the notification, and for the thoughtful personal courtesy with which you have performed your interesting and important errand.

In accepting the nomination with a deep sense of its unusual significance and of the great honor done me, and also with a very profound sense of my responsibility, I intend to be true to the trust. You will expect me in accepting the honor to speak very plainly the faith that is in me. You will expect me in brief to talk of the great readjustment and get the forces of the whole people once more into play. We fed upon a new method we need no excited change; we need only a new point of view and a new method and spirit of counsel.

Says Nation Has Warred With Itself

We are servants of the people, the whole people. The nation has been uncessantly, unreasonably at war within itself. Interest, party, and interest, with those of the party, to the nation. You will expect me in accepting the honor to speak very plainly the faith that is in me. You will expect me in brief to talk of the great readjustment and get the forces of the whole people once more into play. We fed upon a new method we need no excited change; we need only a new point of view and a new method and spirit of counsel.

We are not intelligently talk politics unless we know to whom we are talking and in what circumstances are clearly understood. No private parties, no private interests, in our times, has disclosed anything like them. The audience we address is in no ordinary temper. It is no audience of apathetic, uninterested, apathetic, and inert, and pre-possessing sit together, a single people, to learn whether we understand their life and how to afford them the counsel and guidance that are now keenly aware that they stand in need of. We must speak, not to catch votes, but to satisfy the thoughts and confidence of the people deeply stirred by the conviction that they have come to a critical turning point in their moral and political development.

We stand in the presence of an awakened nation, when apathetic people believe. The public man who does not realize the fact and feel its stimulation must be singularly unacquainted to the influences that are in every quarter about him. The nation has awakened to a sense of neglected ideals and neglected duties, to a consciousness of the high rank it has lost, to a life and life very poor, to a nation that her young men find opportunity embarrassed, and that her older men find business difficult to renew and maintain in the circumstances of privilege and private advantage which have interlaced their subtle threads throughout almost every part of the framework of our present, and to a consciousness of the knowledge that she has lost certain cherished liberties and wasted priceless resources which she had solemnly undertaken to hold in trust for posterity, not for mankind; and to the conviction that she stands confronted with an occasion for constructive statesmanship such as has not been seen since the days in which her government was set up.

Plainly, it is a new age. The tone of such a time is very exhilarating, it requires self-sacrifice, it demands much, and when it would be cowardly to attempt too little. The path of duty soberly and bravely trod is the way to service and distinction, and to an adventurous feed stock to set out upon it.

There never was a time when impatience and suspicion were more keenly displayed; when jealousy of everything concealed or touched with any purpose not linked with general good, or inconsistent with it, were more sharply or immediately displayed.

Public Gives Heed to Sincere Justice

Now was the country's most susceptible to unfriendly sneers on the high arguments of sincere Justice. These are the unmistakable symptoms of an awakening. There is the more need for wise counsel, and the more need for it to be had counsel if it be given honestly and in their interest.

It is in the bright light of this new day that we are face to face with what, not with a contest for office, not with a party struggle for advantage, not with a doctrinal fight against progressive, progressive, progressive, against reactionary. With great questions of right and of justice rather than of national development, of the development of character, of stimulus of action no less than of a better business system, more free, more equitable, more open to ordinary men, practicable to live under, and to the nation's fiscal system whose taxes shall not come out of the pockets of the many to go into the pockets of the few, and within which individual initiative, private property, may easily find cover. The forces of the nation are asserting themselves against every form of special privilege and private control, and are seeking business conditions which they have ever heretofore achieved. They are sweeping away what is unrighteous in order to vindicate the more modest and the righter human life. What is very serious for us, they are looking to us for guidance, disinterested guidance, at once honest and fearless.

All this, and in the presence of such circumstances, what is the meaning of our platform, and what is our responsibility under it? What is our duty and our responsibility? The platform must show that we know what the nation is thinking about, what it is most concerned about, what it is wisest, corrected, and what it deserves, and after that, what is new and constructive, and intended for its long future. But for us it is a very practical document. We are not about to ask the people of the United States to adopt our platform; we are about to ask them to entrust us with office and power and the guidance of their affairs. They will be asked to do what they know are and of what definite purpose; what translation of action and of policy we intend to give to the general terms of the platform, which is the same as the Baltimore platform. From this time on, we shall be under intermission. How do we do to the great matters that must be taken up by the next Congress and the next administration?

Task Confronting Democratic Party

What is there to do? It is hard to sum the great task up, but apparently this is the sum of the matter. That is, to set up the rule of justice and of right in such matters as the tariff, the regulation of the trusts and the prevention of monopoly. How do we intend to make it edible and digestible? From this time on, we shall be under intermission. How do we do to the great matters that must be taken up by the next Congress and the next administration?

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WORKINGS OF RUSSIAN PRISON SYSTEM SEEN



Group of political prisoners on their way to exile — Miss Shkolnik, who escaped recently from Siberia, is seen at the left hand end of the top row

(Special to the Monitor)

London—It is frequently said that one half of the world does not know how the other half exists. It is certainly true that few people outside Russia itself really appreciate the horrors and iniquities perpetrated by the authorities in the empire of the Czar. So repulsive are many of the details that if it were even possible to publish them in their bare hideousness many would feel that they were exaggerated, and that such things could not possibly take place in this twentieth century.

It is generally taken for granted that before a prisoner is cast into prison, he is tried in a court of justice. In Russia, however, it does not in the least follow that trial should precede imprisonment and there are in Russia today tens of thousands of prisoners, the great majority of them innocent, who have been detained by what is termed an "administrative order." There are tens of thousands also who have been sent to Siberia, equally without trial.

Conduct Is Worse

The disturbances of 1905 are supposed to have resulted in a constitutional form of government; it is, however, chiefly since 1905 that the condition of prisoners, of political prisoners especially, has gone from bad to worse. The reason of this is probably that 20 years ago the number of political prisoners was comparatively few, and those who were imprisoned were generally of the educated class and were therefore respected to some extent by the governors, whereas today there are more political prisoners by many thousands, the great majority being of the working classes.

Today the number of the so-called offenders is so great that six to eight hundred are to be found herded in a prison originally constructed for 300. The great majority of these are imprisoned "pending investigation," and, as explained above, the investigation frequently never takes place.

In the course of a conversation with a friend who had himself been detained for some time in one of these prisons he declared that it is well nigh impossible for any one but a Russian familiar with the country to really grasp the horrors of the situation and he gave more than one instance of the total absence of any sense of justice and of the absolute brutality and barbarity of those in authority.

Thus political prisoners are, in most cases, deprived of all civil rights; they are sent to what is termed Katorga, which means that if married the marriage is considered annulled; they have no longer any right of inheritance, they no longer possess any property, nor may

they have any further dealings with their children or relations.

Justice Absent

With regard to the "investigation," this sometimes takes place five or six years after the prisoners have been detained, and, as an instance of the total absence of justice, is referred to the trial of the Armenian leaders, during which it was proved that 36 of the documents used by the prosecution were forged by the magistrate, Lyzhin, in charge of the case, and that even after it had been decided that the documents should not be used, the prisoners were condemned on evidence collected by the same magistrate. These prisoners were sent to Katorga, deprived of all civil rights, merely because they were guilty of the crime of forming a nationalist party. These men of whom there were 160 or 170, were arrested in 1903 and not tried until 1912. "In Russia," my friend declared, "there is no hope of justice."

Asked as to whether there was any possibility of obtaining redress, even by paying a sum of money, he explained that this, might be done in some instances, but generally the unfortunate individual just sits in prison, and maybe years later on, some excitement occurs, and it is quite likely that he is hanged in the rush of the moment, or sent further away into Siberia.

Again, the number of innocent people detained, and even hanged, is appalling. To quote but one instance a whole family was murdered. The real culprits were not found at once, so an innocent Jew was arrested, and, in spite of incontrovertible evidence showing that he had been 40 miles away from the place and working in the fields at the time, he was executed, and some of his friends, equally innocent were sent to Katorga. Some time later, the real culprits were betrayed, and complete information was given to the government. They refused, however, to re-try those sent to Katorga, and did not even attempt to offer an apology for having executed an innocent man.

Duma Members in Exile

"It will be remembered also," he continued, "that 160 Liberal members of the first Duma and 55 Social Democratic members of the second Duma, were arrested for holding too liberal views. The whole of the second case was got up by

CUSTOM REGULATIONS TRAVELERS SHOULD KNOW

Passengers on steamers bound for the United States will receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring in articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the leaflet furnished by the treasury department. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise.

Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodeling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable:

Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen, and other similar articles, unless used abroad by the owner for a period of a year or more.

Goods in the piece.

Articles of any nature intended for sale, or for other persons.

The following articles are free if under \$100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purpose of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons:

Clothing.

Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc.

Personal adornment, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc.

Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

NON-RESIDENTS

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purpose of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

TRAVEL TALKS

There has been a heavy increase in the demands on the

HOTEL and TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

this season for information concerning hotels and transportation.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'agents provocateurs,' and was so unjust and disgusting that the counsel for the defence gave up their briefs on the first day of the trial, and refused to continue, added to which the accused refused to attend. The case, therefore, proceeded with neither accused nor counsel, and the members were sentenced and sent to Katorga in Siberia. Later on, one of the agents provocateurs confessed that the whole case had been trumped up, but there has been no way of obtaining redress for the exiles who are still in Siberia. "This," he added, "is a special instance of Russian justice."

In Riga, also, horrors and tortures of an unmentionable nature are still perpetrated. Not long ago, in 1907, a thoroughly trustworthy gentleman, an American citizen, visited the prison in Riga and obtained such evidence firsthand that the Russian government itself was not able to wholly refute it, but admitted that part, at least, of what he said was true. The government further promised to prosecute the responsible officials. Instead, however, of being prosecuted, these officials were promoted.

The above instances are perhaps sufficient to show that no language is too forcible to describe what is taking place under the government of the Czar. Instances such as the above could be collected without end, and evidence can be obtained firsthand from the very few who have managed to escape from the thralldom of the prisons in Siberia.

There is now in Europe a young lady, Marie Shkolnik, who succeeded in escaping in a wonderful manner from the Akatou women's convict prison in eastern Siberia, and there are 19 other young ladies left in this same prison, almost all condemned to penal servitude for life. It would be impossible to describe the horrible conditions under which they are compelled to exist, want of fresh air, improper and insufficient food being the least of the disgusting experiences they are compelled to undergo.

For obvious reasons the manner in which Marie Shkolnik effected her escape cannot be described here, but the details she is able to supply of the torture undergone by young women in the Russian empire today will materially assist those engaged in doing whatever is possible to improve the lot of those still in prison.

With the object of affording such assistance, societies have been formed in England and other countries, for the purpose of collecting money to be forwarded to the proper quarters as well as with a view to acquainting the public with what is actually taking place in such prisons as those at Nertchinsk, Vladimir, Orel and the "Boutyrki" at Moscow.

Charity Is Stifled

The relentless tyranny of Russian offficialdom, a tyranny maintained to oppress the people, to stifle justice and prevent the slightest act of charity, is well illustrated by the attitude of the government towards those desirous of assisting people affected by the recent famine. In any other country the formation of societies to help those unable to help themselves is taking place almost daily. In Russia, however, all private help for the peasants during their recent troubles was forbidden. Any one anxious to subscribe money was compelled to send it to the treasury who would deal with it.

The authorities, afraid lest the people might become more human, and gradually, perhaps, a little better educated, even gave peremptory orders for the closing of the soup kitchens organized in many of the villages and attended mostly by women and girls. There were also innumerable instances of attempts being made to prevent the free distribution of bread. "The attitude of Russian officials," my friend said, "is not only inhuman, it is idiotic."

It would be possible to quote other innumerable instances of the iniquities of Russian offficialdom, giving the names of the sufferers as well as such details of what occurred as to afford abundant evidence of the accuracy of the reports. Sufficient has, however, already been said to point out how much there remains to be done to free the subjects of the Czar from the bonds by which they are at present held.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

NAVY ORDERS

Commander C. F. Hughes, orders July 23, 1912, revoked.

Lieut. Leo Sahn, detached nineteenth lighthouse district; to the South Dakota as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. (junior grade) A. S. Hickey, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Medical Director D. N. Bertolette, detached naval hospital, Washington, D. C., to president board of medical examiners.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. G. Sutton, detached naval hospital, Annapolis, Md., to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. H. Lane, to naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. R. Hermesch, detached navy recruiting station, Minneapolis, Minn., to Asiatic station.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. C. Taylor, to navy recruiting station, Minneapolis, Minn.

Chief Boatswain W. J. Wortman, detached command the Ptapeco, home, wait orders.

Boatswain J. D. Pennington, detached the Celtic; to command the Ptapeco.

Boatswain A. M. Smith, detached the Paducah; to the Celtic.

Chief Machinist C. A. Rose, detached the Potomac; to fitting out the Sonoma and on board when commissioned.

Machinist J. C. Hines, detached New York Shipbuilding Company; to the Potomac.

Chief Carpenter C. E. Richardson, detached naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to Naval Hospital, New York.

Movement of Naval Vessels

The Helena left Ichang for Hankow.

The Cleveland is at Bremerton.

The Ozark is at Washington yard.

The Prairie is at Philadelphia.

The California and the South Dakota are at Honolulu.

The Connecticut, the Florida, the Delaware, the Utah, the Louisiana, the Kansas, the Rhode Island, the Nebraska, the New Jersey, the Missouri, the Ohio, the Massachusetts, the Reid, the Flusser, the Lamson, the Preston, the Smith, the Drayton, the McCall, the Paulding, the Rob, the Terry, the Mayrant, the Perkins, the Sterett, the Patterson, the Ammen, the Burrows, the Honagan, the Trippie, the C-2, the C-3, the C-4, the C-5, the D-1, the D-2, the D-3, the E-1, the E-2 and the San Francisco left Newport; to sea excursions.

Navy Notes

The Cleveland has been assigned to duty with the Pacific reserve fleet.

The Saturn was placed in service at the navy yard, Puget sound, Wash., Aug. 3, 1912.

The Des Moines has been ordered placed in full commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., Sept. 1, 1912.

HOME ECONOMY TO BE TAUGHT

PHILADELPHIA—A bureau of household research will be opened at Broad and Berks streets on Sept. 1, under the auspices of John B. Leeds, professor of household economics at Temple University.

The purpose of the bureau will be to assist housekeepers to plan and carry on systematically the work of the household, and to aid young women who wish to work their way through college.

Housekeepers who register with the bureau will take a course at Temple University in household economics, and will be entitled to the services of the bureau, both in the way of advice and proposals regarding household problems and in obtaining the assistance of student workers. Students who register with the bureau will give one half of their time to study and recitation at Temple University and the other half to housework.

The authorities, afraid lest the people might become more human, and gradually, perhaps, a little better educated, even gave peremptory orders for the closing of the soup kitchens organized in many of the villages and attended mostly by women and girls. There were also innumerable instances of attempts being made to prevent the free distribution of bread. "The attitude of Russian officials," my friend said, "is not only inhuman, it is idiotic."

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SAMPLE MARKET INDORSED

WINNIPEG, Man.—At a general meeting of the grain exchange, Vice-President A. Kelly in the chair, a motion was unanimously adopted to establish a sample market in connection with the exchange.

TRINITY COLLEGE GIVEN LAND

WAXAHACHIE, Tex.—O. H. Chapman of Waxahachie has purchased the property formerly belonging to W. D. Knowle and donated it to Trinity University. The property is adjacent to the campus and is valued at \$50,000. The acquisition of this property will make it possible for the institution to open a cooperative boarding hall for young men at the beginning of the fall term.

NEW DEPOT WORK IS STARTED

PITTSBURGH—Work on the new \$45,000 passenger depot which will be built by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Rankin has been started.

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One Person	Per Day
Room with detached	\$2 to \$5
Bath	\$2 to \$5
Room with private	\$3 to \$5
Two Persons	Per Day
Room with detached	\$3 to \$5
Bath	\$3 to \$5
Room with private	\$5 to \$8
Connecting rooms and suites as desired.	\$5 to \$8

LA SALLE AT MADISON ST.
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EARL FITZWILLIAM'S HOME
LIES IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY

(Drawn specially for the Monitor)

The garden front, Wentworth, Yorkshire, standing almost in center of park of 1500 acres

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The event of King George's visit to Wentworth makes Earl Fitzwilliam's Yorkshire seat a place of interest. The surrounding country, that goes by the quaint name of the Dukeries, is considered to be among the most beautiful in England. One can be surrounded by the beauties of moors and woods and rushing rivers at one moment and in a few more find oneself in one of the most interesting of the busy centers of England—Sheffield.

Its great steel works are extremely interesting, for there you can see from the smallest steel knives and scissors to the biggest guns, and every part and detail of the greatest battleships turned out complete. There are coal mines and iron ore at the very doors of the city and

Earl Fitzwilliam himself is an expert miner.

Wentworth stands almost in the center of a park of 1500 acres, an interesting feature of which are the herds of both wild cattle and Indian cattle with which it abounds. The house is in the form of an irregular quadrangle, enclosing three courts. The south front measures 700 feet long. The center portion is formed by eight Corinthian columns on a raised staircase supporting a pediment, on which stand three statues.

The garden side of the house, in part of which the King stayed while on his visit, is more picturesque, for some bits of the earlier mansion still remain. The house is full of valuable pictures, but the most famous are those by Vandery, who painted them while living at Wentworth. The stables have accommodation for 150 horses. Underneath the vaulted cellars runs a stream five feet deep.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Prominent among the educational institutions of the South is the Virginia College for Young Women at Roanoke. The main object of instruction in this college is the formation of character. Special attention is given to the distinctive characteristics of girls and women. To this end the work is divided into four general departments—the hygienic, the intellectual, the social and religious, the latter holding first place in the system of teaching. This is not sectarian, but according to the generally accepted theories of the day.

The system of teaching is largely by lectures and full explanation upon the text. In connection with every subject the teacher is expected to take the mind of the student through a wide and interesting field of thought. The training and development of the mind by analysis and generalization are the main objects sought. Attention is given to that general culture which pertains to order, habits, prompt attention to duty and the observance of the proprieties of individual and social life. The course of instruction includes English, Bible literature, French, German, Greek, Latin, history, mathematics, philosophy and

psychology, science and physics. Instruction is given also in domestic technology, sewing, piano, organ, voice, guitar, violin, zither, mandolin, banjo, art, expression, business, etc.

Home life of the school is featured. This is both for the comfort, happiness and care of the girls and their educational development. Southern women are noted hostesses, and this grace it is the wish of the college to preserve, and it can be done best, it is believed, through its own home life.

The college is beautifully situated in the southern portion of the valley of Virginia. It is half a mile beyond the city limits on a gradual slope of a mountain. The institution is surrounded by a beautiful landscape of field and forest. Pupils have the advantages of a quiet country home and easy access by electric cars to all parts of the city.

Mattie P. Harris is president of the college and Mrs. Gertrude Hazen Boatwright vice-president. For further information Mrs. Harris should be addressed at Virginia College, Roanoke, Va.

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Near Massachusetts Avenue
FRENCH AMERICAN CUISINE
MODEST UNIQUE HOMELIKE
Music evenings and Sunday afternoons
Hyster's Chocolates and Bon Bons

THE ROMA

is now serving high-class
HOME COOKING
in addition to its famous Italian Spaghetti,
Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner. Table
d'Hoté and à la Carte Service.
221 S. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.
NO LIQUORS SERVED.

Steak, Chicken & Fish Dinners

Also a à la carte service. Special attention given to parties.

SLEEPER'S RESTAURANT
REVERE BEACH, MASS.
Phone 70 Revere.

Music at Lunch, Dinner and After Theater.
A Seven-piece Orchestra.

CHICAGO

THE GARDEN INN
144 So. Wabash Ave., cor. of Adams

THE DUTCH GARDEN
115 So. Dearborn St., near Monroe

Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria lunch.

THE MONITOR HOTEL
ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

WHEN IN SEATTLE

MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON

GRAPE ARBOR CAFE

NORUMBEGA PARK
AUBURNDALE-ON-THE-CHARLES

Music at Lunch, Dinner and After Theater.

CHICAGO

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the plate is thickened. A heavy plate can be made in from five to seven minutes.

This process may be put to numerous uses. Worn pieces can be restored; silver toilet articles, for example, can be plated with gold, and inexpensive tableware or toilet articles can be plated with very little cost. Gold can be deposited successfully directly on steel, heretofore an impossibility. The nickel Voltite is used on all articles of steel, iron and brass ware such as golf clubs, bicycle, motor car and yacht fittings, engine fittings, engineer's tools, harness and carriage fittings and fireplace fixtures. The plating is guaranteed to stand any test.

The mail order department of the American Voltite Company is at 225 West Thirty-ninth street, New York. Voltite is on sale at leading stores.

Pearline is an old household cleanser that continues to hold its place after many new and alleged superior articles have been placed on the market and heralded near and far. It cleanses everything about the house. It loosens dirt, cuts grease whether on cooking utensils, the kitchen floor or elsewhere, the kitchen floor or elsewhere, and therefore is an aid in cleansing. It does its work quickly and thoroughly. Each package contains directions as to just how the contents should be used, although these are necessary only to the novice.

Pearline is manufactured only by James Pyle & Sons, New York, but is sold by all grocers.

WORK ENOUGH ON
CANADIAN FARMS

Unusually bountiful harvests now

promised in the Canadian West, estimated at from 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels of wheat, which far exceed all previous records, will require an army of over 50,000 men from outside to assist the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and all who go it is said, can obtain employment at good wages.

The usual farm laborers' excursions will be run from eastern Canada, the

fare, second class, being \$10 to Winnipeg

from points in Ontario and Quebec and

\$12 from Canadian Pacific stations in

New Brunswick. At Winnipeg, arrangements have been made to forward all applicants to the points where their

services are required, west of Winnipeg,

in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta,

(not west of Edmonton, Calgary and

MacLeod) at one half cent per mile, with a minimum of 50 cents. The excursions will begin on Aug. 12.

FARM SCHOOL TO COST \$18,500

DENTON, Md.—The county school

commissioners have awarded the contract

for building the Agricultural High School

at Ridgely at a bid of \$18,587.

Heating and electrical wiring bids are

yet to be awarded. The structure is to

be completed Jan. 1.

\$3000 LEFT TO BOSTON MISSIONS

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The county school

commissioners have awarded the contract

for building the Agricultural High School

at Ridgely at a bid of \$18,587.

Heating and electrical wiring bids are

yet to be awarded. The structure is to

be completed Jan. 1.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

WESTERN

SEATTLE, WASH.



NEW Washington Hotel

SUPERB LOCATION
Overlooking Harbor and Sound.
All Rooms with Private Bath.
RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP
Superior Dining, Service and Cafeteria.

One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

HOTEL RADISSON

Minneapolis,
Minn.
U. S. A.
The Premier Hotel.
Opened in 1910.
Cost \$1,500,000.
Hotel Radisson Co.

NEW CLARION

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—KENTUCKY AV., 26 houses from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rate. Booklet. Open all year. S. K. BONIFACE.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

WHEN IN SEATTLE

MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON

100 Columbia St.
and
503 Third Avenue,
Seattle, Wash.

WHEN IN SEATTLE

GRANDE VICTORIA

EUROPEAN PLAN
REFINED
SPOKANE, WASH.

WM. WATSON, PROP.

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THE GARDEN INN

144 So. Wabash Ave., cor. of Adams

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND

KENNETH RIDGE,
WATCH HILL, R. I.

OPEN ALL YEAR. A restful, satisfying place with all the advantages of a club or private home. Highest standard of service maintained in all departments. Week-end and motoring parties should make advance reservations. For terms and information apply KENNETH RIDGE CO., WATCH HILL, R. I.

Passaconaway Inn
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE

Seashore and Country Combined

A charming, picturesque resort, directly on and overlooking the ocean, combined with every known summer pastime. GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, BOWLING, TENNIS, BOWLING, GOLF, BILLIARDS, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, FINE ORCHESTRA. On direct line to Portland and White Mountains. Open June 27. For booklet address

HOLLAND HOUSE
5th Ave. and 30th St., N. Y.

Brandon Hall

1501 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE

An Apartment Hotel in the best residential part of Brookline. Transients may be cared for during summer season. Rooms single or first-class, dining room service.

ARTHUR L. RACE, Proprietor.

Elmwood by the Merrimac

BOSCAWEN, N. H.
Historic house; auto route to White Mts., 10 miles from Concord; new garage; large plazas, beautiful lawns; interior quaint; excellent house cooking; park, electric lights; near depot, P. O.; telephone; booklets.

THE ELMS

BEACH BLUFF - MASS.
Splendid bathing, tennis, garage, beautiful surroundings, seashore, country. Special rates for June. J. H. MACLEOD, Manager.

WAYSIDE FARM

Parsonage and transient houses. Special Fried Chicken Dinner, \$1.25. Mrs. M. H. HUBBARD, Tel. 46-3 Billerica.

ZUFRIEDEN

In the Most Delightful Part of the White Mountains.
TENTS BUNGALOWS COTTAGES
Send for booklet. S. G. DAVIDSON,
Zufrieden, Tamworth, N. H.

THE LINDENS

PLYMOUTH, MASS.
Private house centrally located near harbor. Always open. Terms \$2.00 a day, or \$12.00 a week. Rooms, \$2.00 per week; rooms, private dining room, \$1.50 per week. Mrs. EVA M. HATHAWAY, 11 North Street.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.

BEACON HILL - Rooms with hot water, shown with \$1.50 per week; rooms, private dining room, \$1.50; transient, \$1 per day and up; temperance hotel.

CALIFORNIA

HOTEL ROSSLYN

European, 75c to \$2.50
American, \$1.75 to \$3.00
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

U. S. GRANT HOTEL

SAN DIEGO - CALIFORNIA
Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast. Built of Concrete and Steel. Tariff \$1.50 per day and up. Combines all modern conveniences. J. H. HOLMES, Managing Director. (For 19 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena.)

MAKE YOUR HEADQUARTERS
THE ANGELUS
IN LOS ANGELES, CAL.

One of the most beautiful hotels in Southern California. Every luxury and comfort. Beautifully furnished throughout. Close to all amusements, public buildings and places of most interest. European plan. C. C. LOOMIS AND HARRY LOOMIS, Lessees.

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara
California
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

Palace Hotel

The Historic Court

A legacy of the past.

A symbol of the future.

The Fairmont

The Crown of San Francisco

Commanding the most

MAJESTIC SCENERY in the WORLD

San Francisco, Cal.



This hotel has been conceded to be "the farthest advance of science in hotel service." Perfection of service means economy to the guest. The really economical place to stay is at a first-class hotel that offers a moderate rate. Under the Management of James Woods

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL
PRESTON
AND COTTAGES
Beach Bluff, Mass.J. A. BERRARD, Proprietor
Also Proprietor The Louisburg, Bar Harbor, Maine.

One of the most exclusive seashore hotels in New England. A combination of shore life and metropolitan hotel service. Large and varied.

EVERY OUTDOOR AND INDOOR AMUSEMENT.

Automobile over superb roads, bathing, riding, driving and tennis. A beautiful ballroom with superior orchestra of Boston Symphony soloists. Morning and evening entertainment and service appealing to the most exacting.

OUT ON THE
COOL OCEAN

the place for your summer vacation and all week ends

OCEANIC HOTEL

ISLES OF SHOALS

OFF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

G. E. GRAHAM, Mgr.

An island one mile off sea away from the torrid heat of the city.

Rowing, boating, sailing, motor boating, bathing and fishing.

Rates \$3 to \$4 per day; \$15 to \$25 per week. Write for information and booklet.

BOSTON - HOTEL VENDOME

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

Distinguished for its elegance, appointments and location. Equally attractive to permanent and transient guests. Perfect quiet.

C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

HOTEL OXFORD

COPELTON SQ., BOSTON, MASS.

MODERN BATHS

A comfortable hotel with large rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.

HARRY L. ELLIOTT, Manager.

Hotel Westminster

Copley Square . . . BOSTON

C. A. GLEASON

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON

Containing 350 rooms - 200 with private baths.

AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner and Prop.

Hotel Brunswick

Boston

H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

EDUCATION PROVIDED THEM BY
KANSAS SCHOOL INTENDED
TO MAKE SELF-SUPPORT A
RESULT OF THEIR STUDY

IDEALS EMPHASIZED

Efforts to make the American Indian self-supporting center in a number of schools where young men and young women of that race are furnished the opportunity to obtain educations that are thorough and practical. The Monitor presents today an article dealing with Haskell Institute as the first of a series devoted to schools of this helpful character.

EDUCATION OF Indian young people in ways so practical that they may be fitted to earn their own livings when they leave the institution is the main purpose of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan.

Graduation exercises of 1912 at the Haskell Institute were in evidence of this aim to make the wards of the American government self-sustaining. The definite ideals of the institute never were more strikingly emphasized than when the graduating class, on June 14 last, was put to the test.

The location of the institute is considered particularly satisfactory because Lawrence, touched by the Santa Fe and Union Pacific railroads, is within easy reach of the Indian population throughout the West. Distant only 40 miles from Kansas City, Mo., the city has the advantage of all the lines running north and east from that great railroad center.

A previous graduating class was composed of Indian young men and women representing 21 tribes, as follows: Caddo, Iowa, Miami, New York, Peoria, Shawnee, Sioux, Cheyenne, Kaw, Muncie, Oneida, Piegans, Wasco, Washoe, Chippewa, Klamath, Navajo, Pawnee, Pima, Pottawatomie and Winnebago.

A decidedly interesting feature of the Haskell Institute is the Indian Leader, a weekly newspaper printed by the Indian students. Just as the several Indian schools in the United States display certain characteristics that distinguish them from each other, so in this matter of publications there are marked differences between the Indian Leader and other publications aiming to spread information about the education of Indian youth. At Haskell it appears, diversity of vocation is the striking note. The Indian Leader reflects this idea

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL
WENTWORTH
NEW CASTLE, NEW HAMPSHIREAssociated with the Ideal Tour
NOW OPEN

Situated at the most delightful spot on the northern Atlantic.

For free booklet, describing

and illustrating the Hotel's

many attractions.

H. W. PRIEST, Manager,

Wentworth Hotel Company,

New Castle, N. H.

Portsmouth, N. H.

WILL REMAIN OPEN THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER

Situated at the junction of Commonwealth Avenue, Beacon Street and Brookline Avenue, right at the entrance to Boston's famous parkway, and only 15 minutes from the downtown shopping district. The location for the accommodation of tourists is most ideal. All rooms en suite with private bath.

P. F. BRINE, Manager.

The Buckminster

BOSTON'S LEADING FAMILY HOTEL

DINING-ROOM

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4380 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

REAL ESTATE

COUNTRY ESTATE
VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY IN
Methuen, Mass.

15 minutes ride from Lawrence and one hour from Boston. Splendid location for an elegant country residence. Fine opportunity for immediate land development. House, garage, bath, kitchenette, school, water, gas, electricity and trolley lines. On So. New Hampshire line of electric between Lawrence and Haverhill. Extent 37 acres with about 2000 ft. frontage on two macadamized streets, bordered with beautiful shade trees. House of 15 rooms with all modern conveniences, large barn, also cottage house with small stable. Adjoining land has been sold for 6 to 10 cents a foot. For particulars, see R. R. T. R. D. T. TAYLOR, Howe Farm, 91 Howe St., Methuen, Mass., directly opposite the Merrimack Valley Country Club.

Chestnut Hill

FOR SALE

11-room house, 3 baths; 22,000 feet of land; a very attractive place, in excellent condition. Low price to close a trust estate.

House, 11 rooms, 2 baths, convenient location; a great bargain.

Lawyer's estate. Large house and stable with several acres of land; high location.

Also a few very desirable sites for building.

COFFIN & TABER

24 Milk St., Boston

NORTH SHORE

Farms bordering on shore from 16 to 160 acres; reasonable prices.

North Shore

Realty Association

ROOM 305,

6 BEACON ST., BOSTON

WHY PAY RENT

When you can buy for little or nothing down, a brand new house, just off Commonwealth Avenue in Aberdeen (near the Chestnut Hill Reservoir). 7 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette, hall and bath, hardwood floors, steam heat, electric lights and every modern convenience; will be finished to suit purchaser as to wall, papers, lighting fixtures, etc.; a proper place to bring up the children and as easily cared for as an apartment; special inducements will be offered during the next few days.

FRANK A. RUSSELL

506 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON

1321 BEACON ST., COOLIDGE CORNER

219 Washington St., Brookline Village

at Frank A. Russell

506 Old South Bldg., Boston.

Coolidge Corner, Brookline.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsdealers:

BOSTON
Stefano Badesa, 34 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 308 Cambridge st.
A. F. Bolt, 675 Shawmut ave.
G. L. Hartney, 470 Tremont st. ave.
F. K. Keeler, 101 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles st.
Jennie Margynski, 104 Eliot st.
Chas. C. O'Conor, 178 Washington st.
E. E. Richardson, 529 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 707 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON
H. L. Buswell, 1042 Saratoga st.
A. Cawthon, 315 Meridian st.
Richard McDonald, 107 Meridian st.
Miss J. Antine Taylor, 279 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON
Howard Friesche, 106 Dorchester st.
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 308 West Broadway.

ALLSTON
Allston News Co.

AMESBURY
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

ANDOVER
O. P. Chase.

ARLINGTON
Arlington News Company.

ATTELBORO
L. H. Cooper.

AYER
Sherwin & Charles.

BEVERLY
Beverly News Company.

BRIGHTON
E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.

BROOKLINE
W. D. Paine, 239 Washington st.

DEAVERS
George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.

CAMBRIDGE
E. L. Beunk, 100 Massachusetts ave.

CANTON
George B. Loun.

CHELSEA
as Blodgett, 128 Winstinmet st.

Smith Brothers, 196 Broadway.

William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

CENTER
Danvers News, 40 New Haven.

EAST CAMBRIDGE
D. B. Shaugnessy, 278 Cambridge st.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE
James W. Tunney, 100 North Mass. ave.

CHARLESTON
S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

DORCHESTER
B. H. Hunt, 1406 Dorchester ave.

Charles A. O'Conor, 105 Bowdoin st.

DRAYTON
M. B. French, 434 Broadway.

FALL RIVER
J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main.

ELKNER
L. M. Harcourt.

FITCHBURG
Lewis O. West, Broad st.

FRANKLIN
J. W. Batchelder.

FOREST HILLS
James H. Litchfield, 34 Hyde Park ave.

GLOUCESTER
Frank M. Shattuck, 1 Main st.

HAVERHILL
William E. Hoy, 27 Washington sq.

HUDSON
Charles G. Paine, 23 Main st.

JAMAICA PLAIN
Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st.

LAWRENCE
James L. Fox, 29 Franklin st.

LEOMINSTER
A. C. Hosmer.

LOWELL
G. C. Prince & Sons, 108 Merrimac st.

MARLBOROUGH
N. B. Newhall, 33 Market square.

MALDEN
L. P. Russell, 33 Ferry st.

MANCHESTER, MASS.
L. W. Floyd.

MEDFORD
W. C. Morse, 34 Washington st.

MEDFORD
Frank H. Wilson, 132 Riverside ave.

NEWBURYPORT
Fowles News Company, 17 State st.

ROCKLAND
A. S. Petersen.

ROSLINDALE
W. W. Davis, 25 Poplar st.

PLYMOUTH
Charles A. Smith, 100 Quincy st.

QUINCY
L. A. Chapin.

READING
M. F. Charles.

ROXBURY
R. Allison & Co., 358 Warren st.

ROXBURY
A. D. Williams, 146 Dudley st.

ROXBURY
W. E. Robbins, 160 State st.

ROXBURY
W. E. Robbins, Eggleston square.

SALEM
A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM
Al. Ward, 241 Post st., Winter Hill.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM
H. W. Leach, 205 Somerville ave.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM
J. F. Ebels.

SPRINGFIELD
Roberts Shops, 82 Main, 215 Main, 156 Bridge and 520 Main, 156 Main, 156 C. L. Wirt, 76 Harrison, 200 State st.

SPRINGFIELD
The Roberts, 156 Main, 156 State st.

SPRINGFIELD
W. E. Conklin & C., 156 Main st.

SPRINGFIELD
Highland Paint & W. P. Co., 814 State st.

SPRINGFIELD
Miner & Co., Inc., 310 Main st.

SPRINGFIELD
Nash & Co., 311 Main st.

STONEHAM
A. W. Rice.

THE NEWTONS
G. F. Briggs, 273 Wash. st., Newton.

W. F. Woodward, 1241 Center st., Newton.

THE NEWTONS
C. E. Smith, P. O. Box, W. Newton.

THE NEWTONS
A. V. Harrington, Coles block, 365 Center st., Newton.

THE NEWTONS
T. A. Geist, 821 Washington st., Newton.

THE NEWTONS
Charles H. Stacy, West Newton.

THE NEWTONS
C. H. Bakerman, Newton Upper Falls.

THE NEWTONS
E. S. Ball, 609 Main st.

THE NEWTONS
W. N. Towns, 229 Moody st.

THE NEWTONS
W. S. Waverley.

WEST BOSTON
L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.

WEYMOUTH
C. H. Smith.

WINCHESTER
Winchester News Co.

WOBURN
Moore & Parker, 100 Main st.

WORCESTER
F. A. Easton, Company.

CONNECTICUT
Bridgeport News Co., 248 Middle st.

NEW HAVEN
The Connecticut News Co., 204 State st.

MAINE
Bangor-O. C. Bean.

BATH—L. B. Sweet & Co.

LEWISTON
N. D. Estes, 17 Middle st.

PORTLAND
J. W. Peterson, 17 Middle st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Concord.

MANCHESTER
W. C. Gibson, 106 North Main st.

MANCHESTER
Eugene Sullivan, 106 North Main st.

MANCHESTER
L. T. Mead, 12 Hanover st.

PORTSMOUTH
Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Congress st.

RHODE ISLAND
Westerly.

NEWPORT
Bigelow's Pharmacy, 27 Main st.

NEWBURYPORT
S. C. Edwards, 27 Main st.

RANDALL & WHITCOMB, 27 Main st.

SAVANNAH

SAVANNAH</

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEWIFE—Woman desires position in small family; good cook; would do a little washing. **ELLEN FLYNN**, 128 Taylor st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Thoroughly reliable woman, good position as laundress in an institution or hotel; references given. **MARGARET MURPHY**, 89 C st., South Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Colored girl would like laundry work; best of references; call or write. **BERTHA E. OXFORD**, 20 Buckingham st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Competent colored woman would like day work for Wednesday. Address **MARY J. L. WILLIAMS**, 3029 Washington st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman with 7-year-old child wants position as working housekeeper for elderly couple; good worker and wife. **MRS. E. M. LEZZETTE**, 100 Bowes st., W. Medford, Mass.

MAIDS—Mother and daughter (Swedish) want position together as cook and maid. **MRS. STAHLBEGH'S EMP.**, 200 35th Street, Boston.

MARIE'S COUPLE—young meat; N. S. woman, good general housekeeper; references. **MISS BAGLEY**, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

MATRON—Residence Boston, age 40; married; good cook; good references. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX 2960.

NURSERYMAID—15-year-old colored girl desires position. **Telephone Haymarket 2617**. **PLACEMENT BUREAU**, Dudley school, Roxbury, Mass.

NURSERYMAID—Colored girl with good references; good cook; good references. **PLACEMENT BUREAU**, Dudley School, Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.; tel. Haymarket 2917.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

APPRENTICE for dressmaker, one that can sew preferred. **BLAKE-SMITH CO.**, 30 East 34th st. (cor. Madison Ave.), New York city.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE—Dry goods, one who is well educated; good references; desires to secure intelligent representatives to secure subscriptions on a club basis in all parts of the country; it is important that only men and women of standing should apply; salary and commission. **DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO.**, 236-238 Fifth av., New York city.

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Stocks Advance Moderately, Closing Strong

LITTLE INCENTIVE FOR HEAVY TRADING ON THE EXCHANGES

Quiet, Normal Market With Small Volume of Business Moving — Specialties Attract Some Attention

LOCALS IRREGULAR

Stocks opened off fractionally this morning in the New York market. Business became quiet at the lower level, however, and some recoveries were made. There was no incentive for either buying or selling. It is described as a "nominal" market. Trading is entirely professional and even the habitual traders are not dealing in large volume.

Studebaker common attracted some attention this morning by making a good advance during the first sales. Internborough preferred was in fair demand. American Smelting and National Biscuit were weak. The tone at the end of the first half hour was heavy.

Weakness in United Fruit was again a feature of the local market. The price trend was irregular.

Prices became firmer toward midday. Some of the specialties made good advances. National Biscuit continued weak. It opened unchanged at 137 1/2 and declined under 135 before midday. Texas Oil opened off 1/2 at 125 1/2 and advanced a point. People's Gas opened up 1/4 at 117 and advanced more than a point further. Westinghouse Electric opened up 1/2 at 82 1/2, declined 1/2 and then rose well above 84. Studebaker opened up 1/2 at 42 and advanced 1/2 further before midday.

United Fruit on the local exchange opened off 1/4 at 193, declined to 188 1/4 and recovered partially. Boston Elevated opened unchanged at 121, declined a point and then recovered the loss. Butte & Superior opened unchanged at 45 1/2 and after sagging off fractionally advanced well above 46.

Continued strength was displayed by New York and local securities in the early afternoon. Sears Roebuck was selling around 201 at the beginning of the last hour. Hancock was a strong local feature. Business was quiet.

LONDON—In the final dealings on the stock exchange today price movements were mixed and there appeared a lack of confidence. Gilt-edged investments were hard in the face of firmer discounts but home rails moved uncertainly on account of the threatened danger to the crops from the prolonged wet weather.

Professionals were mainly responsible for the fluctuations in Americans and the tone of the group was uneasy.

Canadian Pacific remained unsupported.

Deals in foreigners and mines narrowed down on the political friction in the Balkans. Rubbers were unsettled pending the approach in heavy offerings of the raw material at auction. Continental hours closed weak.

LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper close: Spot, £78; futures, 278 2s. 6d. Market quiet. Sales spot, 600 tons; futures, 1400 tons. Spot, unchanged. Futures up 1s. 3d. Pig tin quiet, spot £204, off 10s; futures £201 2s. 6d. off £1 2s. 6d. Spanish pig lead up 2s. 6d. at £19 7s. 6d. Spelter unchanged £26 5s. Cleveland warrants up 6d. at 60s. 6d.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

OTTAWA—It is said that Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann of Canadian Northern are soon to come into the New York market for money for their various enterprises. It is believed they will hereafter cultivate the American investor as they have in the past so successfully cultivated the British investor.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight. Thursday unsettled, probably fair; light variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts the following as follows for New England: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; light to variable winds.

The area of high pressure which has been producing the weather in the vicinity during the past two or three days is now central over New England. The western disturbance now forms a trough of low pressure which is moving westward to upper Michigan. It is producing cloudy and showery weather from Colorado eastward to Illinois. Scattered showers were also reported from the south.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

B. m. 69°12 noon 73°
Average temperature yesterday, 67°.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last	Sale
Amalgamated	82 2/8	83	82	83	
Am Ag Chem	59	59	58	59	
Am Ag Chem pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	
Am Beet Sugar	69 1/2	71	69 1/2	71	
Am Beet Sugar pf	97	97	97	97	
Am Can	40 4/4	41	40	41	
Am Can pf	120 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	
Am Cities	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	
Am Cities pf	75 1/2	77	75 1/2	76	
Am Car Fintry	58 1/2	59	58	59	
Am Cotton Oil	53	54	53	54	
Am & L. P. pf	26 1/2	26	26	26	
Am & L. P. pf	26 1/2	26	25 1/2	25 1/2	
Am Loco	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	
Am Loco pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	
Am Lined Oil	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
Am Lined Oil pf	36	36	36	36	
Am Smelting	83 1/2	84	82	84	
Am Sugar	126	127	126	126	
Am Steel Fintry	35	35	35	35	
Am T. & T.	145 1/2	146	145 1/2	146	
Am Woolen	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	
Am Writing P. pf	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	
Am Woolen pf	89	89	89	89	
Anaconda	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	
Atchison	108 1/2	108	108	108	
Atchison pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	
At Coast Line	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	
Butterick	37	38	37	38	
Baldwin Loco	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	
Baldwin Loco pf	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	
B. R. T.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	
Beth Steel	37 1/2	38	37	38	
Beth Steel pf	70	71	70	71	
Brooklyn Union	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	
China	34	34	34	34	
Col Fuel	31	31	30	30	
Con Gas	144 1/2	146 1/2	144 1/2	146 1/2	
Central Leather	27 1/2	27	27	27	
Central Leather pf	97	97	97	97	
Ches & Ohio	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	
Co Pacific	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	
Corn Products	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
Corn Products pf	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	
Chi & G. West pf	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	
Chi & St. P. pf	107 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	
Chi & N. West	140 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/2	
Denver	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	
Del & Hudson	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2	
Erie	56	56	55	56	
Erie 1st pf	53 1/2	54	53	54	
Goldfield Con.	3	3	3	3	
General Chemical	195	195	195	195	
Gen Electric	180 1/2	182	180 1/2	182	
Gen Motor Co.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36	
Gen Motor Co. pf	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80	
GT Nor pf	142 1/2	143	141 1/2	143	
Harvester	124 1/2	125	124 1/2	124 1/2	
Harvester pf	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	
III Central	132 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	132	
Inter-Met	20 1/2	20	20	20	
Inter-Met pf	61 1/2	61	60 1/2	61	
Int Marine pf	18	18	18	18	
Int Paper	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
Int Paper pf	57	57	57	57	
Kan City So	25	25	25	25	
Kan City So pf	59	59	59	59	
Kan & Tex pf	60 1/2	60	60 1/2	60 1/2	
Laclede Gas	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	
Lackawanna Steel	45	45	45	45	
L & N	160	160	159 1/2	160 1/2	
Lehigh Valley	170 1/2	172 1/2	169 1/2	172 1/2	
Lewis Wiles Co	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	
Manhattan	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	
Marine Metals	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
Miami	29	30	29	30	
Mackay Cos	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	
May Company	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	
Missouri Pacific	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	
Met Petroleum Co.	68	69	68	69	
M. & St. L.	24	24	24	24	
M & St. L pf	48	48	48	48	
M. S. & St. M. pf	152	151	151	152	
Met Biscuit	137 1/2	137 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/2	
Nat Enameling	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	
Nat Lead	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	
Nevada Cons	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	
N.Y Central	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	
Norfolk & Western	118 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2	
North American	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	
North Ohio & L.	65	65	65	65	
Ontario & Western	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	
Pacific Mall	32	32	32	32	
Pacific T & T	50	50	49 1/2	50	
Pennsylvania	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123	
Peoples Gas	117	118 1/2	117	118	
Philadelphia Co.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103	103	
Pittsburgh Coal	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	
Pittsburgh Coal pf	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	
Pittsburgh Steel pf	103 1/2	104	103 1/2		

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PANHANDLE IN SIX MONTHS

Indications for Full Nine Per Cent on Both Classes of Stock for the Full Calendar Year

IN GOOD CONDITION

NEW YORK—Judging from the first six months, Panhandle promises to show in the income account for the calendar year as much as 9 per cent on both classes of stock against 7.7 per cent last year, and this without reference to the road's heavy maintenance charges.

One reason why the half-year's gain in receipts was not dissipated in increasing operating expenses is because of the increase in freight business. Passenger earnings picked up slightly in June, but for the entire six months' period they were behind last year. Freight traffic is a specialty on the Panhandle and is handled with a high degree of economy.

Few roads have been able to show thus far in 1912 Panhandle's percentage of gain in gross earnings, 12 per cent, or to exhibit such evidence that its traffic is on the increase as its gain for June alone showing 15 per cent. What this means to the stockholder is indicated below:

	1911	1912
Oper. income.....	\$101,000	\$101,000
Chgs. and rentals.....	2,250,000	2,210,000
Bal. for divs.....	2,200,000	1,996,215
% on \$65,171,000 stks..	3.48	3.06

By flat calculation then, if Pan Handle earnings during the first six months bear the same ratio to those of the entire year as last year, 44 per cent—this ratio was less than 40 per cent in 1910—operating income for 1912 should be approximately \$10,200,000 and the balance for dividends, allowing for some increase in fixed charges, \$5,680,000, equal to 8.7 per cent on the stock. The present upward trend of earnings, the promising crop outlook and the improving volume of orders for steel and other products are reason for expecting the road to do better than this.

Last year with a loss of over \$2,000,000 in gross earnings Pan Handle reduced its maintenance charges by \$1,500,000 though they even then compared favorably with those of its competitors. In the first six months of this year the company has not only increased its share balance, but has added \$488,300 to maintenance of way and \$612,000 to maintenance of equipment, a total of \$1,100,300. This compares with an increase of only \$818,700 in transportation expenses, where ordinarily the bulk of the increase in operating expenses is nowadays made.

In six months Pan Handle has made up more than two thirds of last year's reduction in maintenance charges, which are now on a greater scale than ever before. If the management were content with less liberal provision for physical condition there is little doubt that the road would show a divisible balance of 11 or 12 per cent upon its stock.

"SOO" MAKES BIG GAIN IN YEAR

MONTREAL—The annual report of "Soo" shows total operating revenue of \$17,105,686, an increase of \$3,069,778 and net income of \$6,396,141, an increase of \$2,475,535.

The percentage of expenses to revenue was 56 in 1912 against 63.8 in 1911, showing a favorable relative reduction in expenses.

The figures for the year are as follows:

Freight.....	\$11,924,791	\$8,729,697
Passenger.....	3,872,487	3,160,563
United States mails.....	380,004	367,337
Express.....	200,000	206,399
Through traffic.....	72,250	72,250
Miscellaneous.....	601,903	193,020
Outside oper. revs.....	324,986	316,720
Total oper. revenue.....	\$17,105,686	\$13,153,978
Operating expenses.....	11,607,401	10,477,963
Maintenance.....	2,027,240	1,817,106
Traffic exps.....	255,361	285,769
Transportation exps.....	4,985,875	4,329,936
General expenses.....	350,364	304,688
Total oper. expenses.....	\$9,342,443	\$8,162,164
Outside oper. expenses.....	243,964	212,830
Total expenses.....	\$9,586,406	\$8,375,995
Taxes.....	1,123,135	\$20,300
Total exps. and taxes.....	10,709,543	9,215,301
Oper. income.....	\$6,396,141	\$6,392,696

In June net earnings increased about 37 per cent. The future is: June gross, \$1,393,535; increase, \$291,830. June net, \$414,406; increase, \$113,250.

LARGER LUMBER TRAFFIC

ST. LOUIS—Shipments of lumber at this market during July were one third larger than a year ago, and apparently indicate expansion in building throughout cities, towns and rural districts as a result of excellent crop conditions. Shipments were 12,774 cars last month, against 9,117 in July, 1911. Receipts were 16,023 cars, against 13,957 a year ago.

A STEEL AND IRON MERGER

NEW YORK—Marting Iron & Steel Company and Irionton Iron Company in the Hanging Rock district have consolidated as the Marting Iron & Steel Company, capital stock \$2,000,000, to secure more economical operation of plants.

SMALL OUTPUT OF PRECIOUS STONES IN UNITED STATES

LARGE VOLUME OF ORDERS FOR U. S. CAST IRON PIPE COMPANY

Expected That Corporation Will Make a Better Showing of Earnings Than at Any Time in Last Five Years—Pipe Market Strong and Active

WASHINGTON—The geological survey announces that the total production of gems and precious stones in the United States during 1911 aggregated \$343,692, as compared with \$296,971 for 1910. During 1911 American mines yielded \$275,000 worth of diamonds, \$95,000 worth of emeralds, \$215,313 worth of sapphires and \$44,751 worth of turquoises.

An important feature of the gem-mining industry during 1911 was the result of prospecting at the Turner emerald mine near Shelby, North Carolina. The quality of some of the gems and the value of the gem material found in this deposit with a small amount of development work are promising, for the output included gems valued at \$100 to \$200 a carat and equal in quality to the average run of the emeralds from South America. During the past three years this one locality in North Carolina has yielded gems worth \$10,500.

Much interest, say officers of the geological survey, has been aroused in the moss agates found in Montana, some of which are remarkable for their resemblance to landscapes. By taking advantage of the dark seams and dendrite patches, patterns are obtained that resemble moss, sea growth, ferns, rushes, trees and landscapes with water and islands.

Most American diamonds come from Arkansas and California, although accounts have appeared in the newspapers of the discovery of these gems in Illinois and Texas. The most important find of the year 1911 in Arkansas was a diamond weighing 8½ carats, the largest so far found in the state.

The imports of precious stones for 1911, as reported by the bureau of statistics, were nearly three times as great as those for 1908, the year following the financial disturbance of the Roosevelt administration. Here are the figures: Diamonds, glaziers, \$109,930; dust or bort, \$110,434; rough or uncut, \$9,054; 219; unset, \$25,076,302; diamonds and other stones not set, \$3,795,175; pearls, \$1,384,376.

ROAD DOING A BIG BUSINESS

BALTIMORE—The increase of \$101,000 in approximate gross earnings of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company for the fourth week of July, has aroused favorable comment in local financial circles. It is estimated that the road for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, will show surplus earnings of \$1,613,601, which, after allowing the full 5 per cent dividends on the preferred stock will leave a balance equal to about 4.4 per cent on the \$16,356,100 common stock outstanding.

The St. Louis Southwestern is now doing the largest business in its history. The increased earnings of the corporation are due to a great extent to the efficient work of President Britton, who devotes a large part of his time in traveling over the company's line, inspecting operating methods and remedying any defects he finds. This work has brought about a reduction in the percentage of operating ratio to gross earnings of 3 per cent, the operating ratio for the year 1911-12 being 73 per cent, against 76 per cent in the year 1910-11.

CAMBRIA STEEL BOOKINGS LARGE

NEW YORK—Cambria Steel Company is booked solid for five months with possible exception of rail and car department. It can turn out 40 cars per day when running full, but is now doing between 25 and 35. In bars, plates and structural, however, Cambria is making no effort to take orders for delivery the rest of this year, although quoting current prices on all products. Wire and nail department is turning out at rate of about 95,000 tons per year, or the highest possible. The company has foundations ready for installation of wire drawing and nail-making apparatus, which will double capacity of this department.

Officials expect 1913 to be a banner year. Report for 1911 showed a falling off of nearly \$2,000,000 from total income of 1910, but it is expected that 1912 will partially make this up, and show net income of 8 per cent at least on stock, comparing with 6.17 per cent in 1911.

It is proposed to modernize and increase the efficiency of certain of the works through the adoption of improvements in method and practice, which,

There have been many improvements made in the last decade, practically all of which have been paid for out of earnings. All ordinary repairs and maintenance are charged to operating expenses and as an offset to depreciation charge all improvements and extraordinary replacement in the future so far as possible will be provided for through a reserve for the purpose.

It is rather startling to note that Missouri Pacific's 4 per cent issue of 1945 is selling only one point higher than recovership. Wabash's 4 per cent junior bond, Missouri Pacific's 4s, now at 70, show a decline of 5½ points from the high of the current calendar year and yield no less than 6.1 per cent. The first and refunding 5 per cent issue, which is convertible into stock at par, is quoted at 85%, to yield 5.9 per cent, and has declined 3½ points from the recent high.

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

FRENCH ELECTORAL REFORM BILL IS NOW IN SENATE'S HANDS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—At the final sitting of the congress of the Educational League at Gerardmer in the Vosges, the premier, Raymond Poincaré, made a speech of some considerable importance.

Speaking of the ministry he said that it had been the proudest moment of his political life when on the formation of the present ministry he had found himself able to draw around him at so critical a time a number of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party and especially the two ex-premiers, M. Briand and Leon Bourgeois, to whom he paid a very high tribute as statesmen.

At last there was unity in the cabinet, the premier said, with regard to the national defense, and all the measures that had been taken for increasing the efficiency both in the army and navy had been put into operation in a manner that was in perfect harmony with the intentions of the government.

Unity Expressed

The same unity prevailed with regard to the fiscal and social measures to be carried through. He referred for instance to the remarkably quick manner in which the 1913 budget had been deposited in the Chamber, and to the fact that they had commenced the discussion thereof at an earlier date than on any previous occasion.

They had already outlined what he considered a practical scheme of fiscal reform—one which while it would not immediately turn upside down the existing system of direct taxation, would yet render impossible the fiscal inquisition of which they had recently heard so much and would moreover put an end to the present heavy injustice of the taxes imposed on the land.

The attitude of the cabinet, the minister said, had also been harmonious in dealing with the workmen's pensions bill, with the bill regulating the hours of labor, with the pensions for miners and with a large scheme for securing cheaper dwellings for the workmen.

Question Is Serious

One of the most serious and at the same time one of the most delicate questions with which they had had to deal was that of electoral reform. This question, he said, was not born yesterday. His eminent friend M. Clemenceau, with whom he had been associated as colleague in the Cabinet of M. Sarrien, and who in his turn had occupied the position of premier, had himself so long ago as Nov. 5, 1906 announced in his inaugural speech the necessity for the reorganization of the administration and for the enlargement of the system of ballot in the legislative elections. This constituted an unquestionable and solemn condemnation by the head of the government of the old system of ballot in the arrondissements: a condemnation which even then seemed inevitable and in the ordinary course of things was borne out.

M. Poincaré said that he did not pretend that the last word had been said on this subject in the Chamber. The Senate would now proceed to study the new bill, but in any event it would not lend itself to a series of futile negotiations nor to mere argument, and the government knew full well that it could count on the patriotism and on the spirit of Republican unity which dominated the members of that body.

STEADY INFLOWING OF SETTLERS MARKED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Under the government scheme of assistance to nominated and selected immigrants the population of South Australia is being steadily augmented.

A few weeks ago a contingent of 276 persons arrived by the P. and O. branch service liner Ballarat. Since then the steamer Commonwealth brought 94 new arrivals; and a further 397 persons, who had arrived by the steamer Belgic to improve their lot under the conditions prevailing in the sunny central state of the commonwealth, have also been welcomed. Of the latter number 339, including 23 domestics, are nominated immigrants, the remaining 58 having undertaken the journey without assistance.

A striking tribute to the state is the fact that a large proportion of those who landed from the Belgic were nominated for assisted passage by their relatives who had preceded them, and decided to permanently reside in South Australia.

The current rate of wages for domestics in private employ ranges from 18s. to 20s. per week for cooks, and from 10s. to 16s. per week for housemaids, parlormaids, and general helpers. The demand for girls is exceedingly keen, and the immigration department is overwhelmed with applications from would-be employers.

HYDRO-AEROPLANE FOR BRITISH NAVY HAS TWO ENGINES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A new hydro-aeroplane, constructed by Messrs. Short Brothers, has just been taken over by the naval authorities. It is driven by two revolving seven-cylinder Gnome engines, each of 50 horsepower, but if need be it can continue flying with only one motor working. It is capable of carrying four people, with petrol and oil, for seven hours, and when tried recently for speed with both engines working it succeeded in attaining a speed of 62 miles an hour.

All flying wires are doubled, and the factor of safety all round is 10. The machine has an over-all length of 35 feet, and a maximum span of 50 feet, the gap between the two planes being 7 feet. It has the advantage of giving the pilot an exceptionally clear view ahead.

DESERT EXPLORER ENDS NEW WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—W. Harding King, who has for the last few years been engaged in desert exploration with the idea of reclaiming sandy wastes, has returned from another winter's work in the huge tract of desert between Egypt, Tibet, Darfur and Wadai. These tracts of country, though not far removed from the Egyptian railway, are practically cut off from the world, and are in much the same state as they were in Biblical times.

On one occasion Mr. King heard the "song of the sand," which is supposed to be due to grains of sand contracting after sunset and rubbing together. At evening very faint sounds are heard resembling the singing of telegraph wires, and some, Mr. King says, are not unlike the sounds of "Big Ben."

LONDON TO HAVE MOTOR MAIL VANS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Seventy improved motor mail vans are being placed on the London streets for the conveyance of letters and parcels, raising the total number of such vans to little short of 100. This, it is stated, will place London ahead of all other capitals as regards both the number and the efficiency of its postal motor vehicles.

Seven years ago the whole of the London postal vans were drawn by horses, but now as much as 50 per cent of the postal vehicular work in London will be carried out by motor traction.

SWANS ON THAMES MARKED, INCLUDING THOSE OF THE KING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The swan masters of the Thames started on their annual journey down the Thames toward the end of July. Every swan occupying the long reaches of this river has an owner. Half the birds belong to the King, whilst the Vintners and Dyers companies are the in-holders of the remainder.

The marking ceremony takes place every year, but not until a preliminary voyage has been made to ascertain exactly where the birds are nesting and the number of the many broods of young cygnets setting out for their life upon the waters.

T. R. Abbott is the King's swan master, Mr. Turk of Cookham is swan herd for the Vintners and Dyers. Each on the long voyage down the stream was attended by assistants. In and out of every backwater and tributary they go, until an extensive search from Southwark bridge to Henley has been made and every cygnet marked with a seal which denotes his owner.

The King's birds bear an impress in the form of a diamond outlined on the beak, the Vintners a downward curve, and the Dyers the same curve with the addition of four perpendicular lines alongside. About 600 swans were marked and registered, the process engaging six entire days. The number of birds on the waters of the Thames has declined from 900, which they had arrived at a few years ago.

TRAINING SHIP IN ITS JUBILEE YEAR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Lord Brassey distributed the prizes to the cadets on board the Worcester training ship in the Thames, off Greenwich, Kent. Sir Thomas Sutherland, chairman of the P. & O. company, remarked that this was the jubilee year of the Worcester, and that since its establishment in 1861 3556 cadets had passed through its training methods.

The gold medal given by the King for "the boy who shows the qualities likely to make the finest sailor" was presented to Cadet Geoffrey Gordon Kitchin, Cadet A. G. Shields, who was second in merit, taking the gold watch given by the P. & O. Company.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL POLICY IS TOLD IN WINSTON CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER.—There is no question that Winston Churchill's speech on the naval estimates was a momentous pronouncement. For months past the hopes of all that is sane in two great empires has oscillated between optimism and pessimism. Mr. Churchill's speech, seemed at first sight, to tilt the beam to the very limit of depression. When it is considered, however, in connection with all the facts of the case, there is no need to regard this depression as anything but a temporary indication of the political needle.

At the time the recent German naval law was first promulgated, Mr. Churchill indicated that on certain eventualities in that naval law depended the corresponding eventualities in the building program of the United Kingdom. This was before the visit of Lord Haldane to Berlin, and consequently before Baron Marshall von Bieberstein became ambassador at the court of St. James. It was scarcely possible that German naval authorities should slacken the operation of the naval law, and this being so it was inevitable that a corresponding increase should take place in the estimates of the United Kingdom.

It is true that this fact commits the two empires to a building program of colossal extravagance, but if at some period the German foreign office and the British foreign office should arrive at a better understanding the admiralties of both of them will be able to reconsider their decisions.

Foreign Politics Blamed

This fact makes it more and more plain that the shipbuilding programs of nations are dependent less upon the views of the admiralties than upon the exigencies of the foreign offices. The real place to reduce naval expenditure to its proper level is at the root of the situation, and that is the foreign politics of the nation.

Only quite recently it was said confidently in The Christian Science Monitor that at the end of a decent interval the ships drawn from the Mediterranean would return to it. This prognostication has received official confirmation from no less a person than the first lord. It was manifestly ridiculous that the full strength of the British fleet should be concentrated in the North sea, and that a new squadron should be laid down to meet the possibilities of a problematical coalition of Austria and Italy against the United Kingdom. There is no power in the world capable of maintaining a navy superior to every conceivable combination, and it is well that it is so.

The really disquieting element in Mr. Churchill's speech, if it is to be called disquieting, was the declaration of Germany's determination to keep four-fifths of her fleet in a perpetual state of preparation, a development unforeseen in the naval bill which had forced the United Kingdom to a similar decision. After all, however, it has always been the policy of the German empire to keep its naval and military arms in a state of thorough preparedness. It is rather the United Kingdom which has waited for a declaration of war in order to become anything like approaching ready.

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Decision Forces Hand

It is no doubt the case that the decision of the German admiralty has forced the hand of the admiralty in London in this respect, but it is not the German admiralty but the German foreign office in whose hands the foreign destinies of the country lie, and if the relationship between the Wilhelmstrasse and Downing street can be maintained on a cordial basis the heads of the admiralties and war offices will be forced in the nature of events to gradually disarm.

What those who are interested in European politics do not always grasp is something that has been repeatedly contended for in The Christian Science Monitor, and that is that the so-called peace treaties, the various ententes, have proved, as some of the deepest political thinkers always declared they would prove, two-edged weapons.

The entente with France was meant to allay belligerent feelings which grew out of Egypt and Fashoda; from that point of view it has been brilliantly successful. Beginning, however, with the simple entente between London and Paris it has grown into a sort of unwritten treaty of alliance, which nearly became something more than a treaty of alliance at the moment of the Agadir incident. It is absolutely impossible to ignore this fact, and the statesmen in the Wilhelmstrasse find themselves suddenly faced not only by the fleet of the United Kingdom with all its potential possibilities, but by a France resting on the moral support of this fleet, which has become a very different France from the France of the later Bismarckian and the Caprivi regimes.

Russia Looming Up

Then, again, the entente with Russia has had a very similar effect. The entente with Russia has set up a triple entente as a sort of counterpoise to the triple alliance. If this were all it might not amount to much, but Russia having recovered from the worst effects of the debacle in the far east, under the shelter of this entente is already in the pictur-esque phrase of the political publicist, "entering upon the orbit of Berlin."

In a word the ententes which brought about amicable relations between London and Paris, and glossed over the out-



At top of drawing: Mr. Churchill arrives (with speech); his colleagues chaff him. At bottom: First lord is shown well under way in his speech.

(Special sketches, reproduced by permission of the Daily Graphic)
Sidelights on Mr. Churchill during his address in House of Commons on the naval estimates

standing difficulties between London and St. Petersburg, have meant at least a covert possibility of disaster to Berlin and Vienna. The German who remembers the incident of Agadir is not in the least likely to regard the dual entente as a mere reconciliation over the bad blood of Fashoda.

When, therefore, Mr. Churchill speaks to the House of Commons of the dangerous possibilities of the German naval laws, it should be remembered that there are two sides to every question, and that the German, not unnaturally, sees the side which to the Englishman, fully conscious of pacific intentions, is cast entirely into the shade. Of course, the same thing is repeated the other way about.

The German naturally ambitious for his place in the sun, has become, little by little, wrought up to a state of political exasperation by what he regards as the way in which his natural aspirations have been thwarted by the building up of an alliance, all the more dangerous perhaps, because it professes to be only an entente. His fears have probably carried him further than the fears of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, because so far the latter had

the services of the fleet which they believed to be invincible.

Dreadnought Mistake

It was perhaps the building of the first dreadnought that sounded the tocsin of the real struggle over armaments. Up to that time, the United Kingdom had enjoyed a naval supremacy which no one had questioned. With the building of the first dreadnought there came, so to speak, the laying down of a new fleet, and the chorus of congratulation which accompanied the launch of that vessel was not likely to take the sound of the bells of peace upon the continent.

Naval men all the world over, cast their eyes over the ironclad fleets and began to consign them to the scrap heap, and with that there came a passion for building. If the pre-dreadnought ships were really to be regarded as scrap iron, then in the race for naval supremacy all nations started suddenly equal, and Germany had an opportunity not likely to occur again, possibly within a century, of building a fleet which would place her in the position which she believed to be her due.

GERMAN WORKERS VISITING ENGLAND ARE ENTERTAINED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Some 60 members of the German Workers Educational Association arrived in England recently with a view to becoming better acquainted with English family life and to obtaining a wider knowledge of the country.

The visitors were entertained at a luncheon at the House of Commons one day by Arnold Rowntree, M. P., a number of other M. P.'s being also present.

In the course of a short speech, Mr. Rowntree mentioned the naval rivalry between Germany and Britain, and the race as to which power would be able to build the most dreadnoughts.

He declared that if statesmen, chancelleries, and the governing class were unable to stop the barbary expenditure of armaments, the people could and will do so.

He further maintained that nothing would tend more to remove misunderstandings than the interchange of opinions and visits between the two nations, and, quoting from Goethe, he said: "We only really live when we delight in the good will of others." That statement, he declared, is as true of nations as of individuals.

The Ceylon exhibition, like the Bremen exhibition which was held last December, appears to appeal to all classes alike, European and Cingalese, rich and poor, for all may be seen within the grounds of what, as a matter of fact, is the first exhibition of this kind ever held in the tropics. The exhibits are thoroughly representative of the products of the island, and in view of the great development of the past few years the rubber exhibits have naturally excited considerable attention.

In celebration of the opening, a luncheon was given to the Governor, Sir Henry Mac Callum, who is keenly interested in the agricultural development of the colony. Speaking on this occasion Sir Henry expressed a hope that Ceylon would become the center of agricultural knowledge for all tropical countries.

WIRELESS GOING UP AT KARACHI

(Special to the Monitor)

KARACHI, India.—Work on the new wireless installation at Karachi is making good progress, and it is hoped that it will be ready for use in three months' time. Altogether six masts will be erected.

GEN. BEYERS TO SEE MANEUVERS

(Special to the Monitor)

PRETORIA, Transvaal.—General Beyers, commandant-general of the South African citizen defence forces, is leaving for Europe to attend the English and Swiss maneuvers.

BURIED TREASURE FOUND IN POLTAVA, RUSSIA, IS ANCIENT

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—A discovery of buried treasure has been made in the village of Malaya Pereschechina, in the government of Poltava, Russia. The discovery was made by some farm laborers, who, while digging in a field, discovered an old chest containing gold and silver coins and vessels.

The coins date back to the fourth century, but the most valuable article is a large silver dish damascened in gold. It bears a Latin inscription showing that it belonged to a bishop of the seventh century. There were besides gold and silver Persian cups, 450 gold and 50 silver coins, bracelets and other ornaments. The collection is valued at about £100,000.

NAVAL QUESTION BEING WATCHED IN NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The debate on the navy in the House of Commons has attracted considerable attention in the dominion. The opinion is even expressed that New Zealand has not done sufficient in merely presenting a Dreadnought. It is argued that although the undivided control of the imperial navy is essential, provision should be made for the maintenance of local units, and it is hoped that the appeal made by Mr. Churchill will not have been in vain.

LEGION OF HONOR IS CONFERRED ON PRINCE OF WALES

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—Shortly before his departure the Prince of Wales was entertained at luncheon at the Elysee by the President of the republic, among those present being M. Poincaré, the Premier, and M. Millerand, the minister of war. After luncheon was over President Fallières decorated his royal high

THE HOME FORUM

PREPOSITION VERSUS CONJUNCTION

MANY have spoken to the question whether "All but I" or "All but me" is the right locution, and that Fielding at least was averse to this bothering little monosyllable is plain, for he makes somebody implore, "But me no buts." The upholders of the opposite sides of the argument, however, continue to jut each other with a happy zest. One is excused for taking the subject lightly—though one must say "the object," if one stands for the explanation, that "but" in such cases is a preposition rightly governing the objective case.

Many sage folk evade the tangle by saying that the prepositional use of but is closely enmeshed with its conjunctive use. Those who feel that "all but me" is the thing have eminent authorities on their side, and Prof. C. P. Mason, recording this use of the word, also grants the rights of the other form by adding both Chaucer and the Anglo-Saxons.

Professor Mason says that but treated as a conjunction and followed by the nominative is of course an elliptical use. That is, certain words must be supplied before the sentence can be parsed. He finds these missing words in Chaucer, thus: "I saw no man him greve but it were only Oswald." Now one would like to hint that here is perhaps room for doubt whether even Oswald could make "him" greve, and therefore the doubt implied in "but it were" is explained.

Likewise a sentence from Bulwer cited by Professor Mason to prove the modern use of this conjunctive but has room for a similar doubt, perhaps.

Bulwer says, "Who but I can seal the lips of those below?" Professor Mason says that this means "Who but [it be] I can seal the lips." Perhaps Bulwer wanted this vaguer feeling here, implying doubt whether even the speaker can seal the lips. In the case of the famous line of Mrs. Hemans, however,

"The boy stood on the burning deck

"Whence all but he had fled."

to introduce this softening and hesitant ellipsis is impossible. To say, "Whence all but [it were] he had fled" makes nonsense of the line. Is it not therefore possible that Bartlett by printing this much discussed line thus: "Whence all but him had fled," has the right of the matter? "All but him" admits of no doubts. Here but is a simple preposition firmly reducing the boy to the objective case and holding him there as the single exception to the general exodus. The poem turns on this point. To leave the thought or the boy up in the air uncertain whether he really

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INALIENABLE RIGHTS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HERE are certain so-called "inalienable rights" to which every man is born, and which, though circumstances or environment may not apparently permit him to assert his title openly, he should never lose sight of. That immortal declaration which concedes to the humblest as well as to the most exalted citizen his God-given rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," is not lightly to be set aside, since it is but a restatement of that divine law enunciated nineteen centuries ago: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free,"—know that you are "free born," and declare your freedom.

Christian Science further declares that this God-endowed man, in the exercise of these rights, is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love" (Science and Health, p. 106); in other words, he who is obedient to the law of God is entitled to the fullest exercise of these rights. There is therefore something wrong, and which calls for remedy, when one who is striving to walk in conformity to divine law finds himself debarred in any way from his heritage.

Suppose, however, one has nothing to complain of in this respect so far as the outside world is concerned, but with in the sacred precincts of home is subjected to a selfish and unreasoning tyranny. How far is one justified in yielding to this rule—a despotic assumption which demands and secures the gratification of its own desires, no matter at what cost to the comfort and well-being of others? Shall the situation be accepted, endured with long-suffering, or the error be quietly but firmly rebuked?

It happens sometimes, that, halting between two opinions and choosing what seems the lesser evil, one's own right to

peace and happiness is ignored, and this petty tyranny is submitted to because of an underlying fear or timidity of what might be the result of revolt against this self-constituted rule. It may be that a man or a woman yields an obedience that is humiliating in the loss of self-respect it entails, simply through fear of a possible display of temper or a wasp-like retaliation that spares neither friend nor foe as long as its spite finds vent. Again, one may be honestly trying to live the Golden Rule, to be obedient to the precept to return good for evil, and however unreasonable the demands upon his patience, is meeting them always in love. How long is one called upon to pursue this course, until the only result, seemingly, is an increase of selfish exactions? Must one's individuality be always submerged?

There comes to thought the Master's answer to eager, impulsive Peter's question: "Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him?" No doubt Peter thought he was doing the generous thing when he tentatively asked "Till seven times?" But quickly came the answer, "I say unto you, Until seven times: but, until seventy times seven." This was one of the Master's "hard sayings" which sometimes puzzled even his disciples, but the parable that followed made its meaning clear. The servant whose debt his lord forgave went at once and took vengeance on a fellow servant who owed him; in other words, he failed to express the compassion with which he himself had been treated. But the day of reckoning came, when his own debt had to be paid to the uttermost farthing.

We are to forgive, then, even as we would be forgiven. We must do our part, for that which we will personally be held responsible. If this duty be shirked, there is the inevitable reckoning to be faced, sooner or later. Surely we dare not ask God to forgive our trespasses against His law, if we are

to be the ones to be rebuked.

It happens sometimes, that, halting between two opinions and choosing what seems the lesser evil, one's own right to

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Intelligence of Fishes

Knots for Boy Scouts

Mr. Oxner of the Oceanographical museum at Monaco has tested the intelligence of fishes by a series of interesting experiments. One of these consisted in fishing in a tank daily with line to which he had fastened, about two inches above the well-baited hook, a piece of red paper. For the first week, the fish, which was of the kind called Coris julis, paid no attention to the line; on the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh days it took the bait and was hooked; on the twelfth it refused the bait till the red paper was removed, when it was again hooked. On the next three days the red paper was kept on the line and although the fish examined the bait carefully, it did not touch it. On the sixteenth day and on the following six days it was seen snapping at the red paper, and afterward turning to the hook and slowly and cautiously biting off the bait in small pieces. Mr. Oxner says that the fish gradually learned to look upon the red paper as a warning signal that it could defy safety only when it used great care.—Youth's Companion.

The answer to this enigma is a quotation from Daniel Webster, consisting of 35 letters. 14, 9, 21, 31, 24, 30 is a hero who lived on an island; 20, 7, 19, 3, 34, is an odorous vegetable; 2, 11, 20, 28 is a musical sign; 4, 15, 33, 12 is a piece of money; 17, 32, 6, 29, 13, 25, 8, is found in schools; 18, 1, 10, is for a child.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Transpositions: Bather, breath; porter, report; cares, scares; depart, parted; March, charm.

Browning Plays Acted

It is impossible to speak with judgment of the merits of Browning as a dramatist without having seen his plays on the stage, says Prof. W. L. Phelps in the Yale Review. Browning wrote nine plays and eight of them have seen the footlights. In this country three of the plays have been given with a professional cast, and all three were successful beyond anticipation. Mrs. Le Moyne was the chief mover in all three productions. She began her experiments in 1900 with "In a Balcony." In 1905 she gave "A Blot in the Scutcheon." In 1906 she produced "Pippa Passes." "It was the two earlier plays," says Professor Phelps, "that worked my conversion. I used to believe, long after I had come to read Browning with enjoyment, that his plays were utterly unfit for the stage, simply because everybody told me so. But now I suspect that two factors only are necessary for the stage success of his best dramas—intelligence on the stage and intelligence in the audience. People naturally differ as to what they find interesting and what they find dull. But I cannot honestly maintain that Browning is a failure on the stage, for the simple reason that I have seen three of his plays acted by professionals and they were successful. . . . At this moment I can think of not a single English tragedy in verse that has appeared since the Elizabethan theaters were closed in 1642 that is so great as 'In a Balcony' or 'A Blot in the Scutcheon.'

Miss Julian Marlowe is reported by a correspondent of the New York Post to have played "Colombine's Birthday" several times in her early days. I could not love thee, dear, so much. Loved I not honor more. —Richard Lovelace. (1650.)

FARMING ON LONDON'S VACANT LAND

THE London Vacant Land Cultivation Society, which has just issued its fourth annual report, was founded with the idea of helping needy working men and women by letting out to them, rent free, pieces of vacant land obtained on loan from the owners. Some 14,000 acres of unused land are said to exist within the metropolitan area, but of these 60 only are being worked by the society. Upon these 60 acres 300 men

and women have plots under cultivation, so that, including families of plot holders, 2500 persons are deriving benefit from the operations of the society. Additional applications to the number of 470 have been received, but in order to extend its operations the society needs larger funds than it commands at present.

The gross retail value of the produce

and it has been found that for every £1 spent by the society the plot holders have £5 worth of useful vegetables. The benefits, however, are by no means of a purely material nature, for the habits of self-help, self-reliance, patience and perseverance which have been brought out cannot be valued in terms of pounds, shillings and pence. Much of the land was extremely unfavorable, so bad in fact that worse could hardly be found, yet even in these discouraging circumstances good crops have been obtained.

This is said to have been largely due to two important things, namely, the constant and practical nature of the supervision provided, and the fact that constant surface cultivation has always been insisted on. In the exceptionally dry summer of 1911 it was found that, in cases where water supplies were not obtainable, this repeated stirring of the surface of the ground proved remarkably successful and was, actually the only means of saving the crops.

The year to which the report refers was marked by two new moves. In the first place, many of the plot holders recognizing the benefits they had received and the inadequacy of the support accorded by the public, expressed a wish that some arrangements could be made by which they might contribute regularly to the funds of the society. It is therefore proposed that a charge should be made of 2s. 6d. per plot for the first year, rising by the same amount each year to 10s. in the fourth year. This would tend to make the help received less of a charity than at present and should extend the operations of the society. It is also proposed to set aside a piece of land in each place where ground is held by the society to form an experimental and instructional garden for the children of plot holders.

One result of the work of the society is found in the desire of some of the men to quit town life and take up the cultivation of the soil as a means of livelihood. The need of repopulating the agricultural districts is a pressing one at the present time, and there is no doubt that the instruction imparted to the children of plot holders under the new arrangement will not be without its influence in preparing the ground for the movement "back to the land" during the course of the coming generation. The office of the society are at 39 Wilson street, London, E. C.

BELLS OF ST. MARK WELCOME



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
UNDER ST. MARK'S BELLS, VENICE

THE breaking of the long silence of St. Mark's bells in the Campanile at Venice has been welcomed by Venetians with almost passionate delight, and the beauty of their tones is certainly marvelous. For years these bells have been silent, for when the deterioration of the structure of the great tower was observed they were not rung lest their vibration should injure it still further. In the great crash the smaller bells were broken, but in the recasting seem to have lost none of their mellow

beauty. When the unwanted peals ring out now the Venetian pauses in his work and voices are hushed to listen; the gondolier rests his oar and the passenger stands still. One man, long a resident of the city, goes twice a day to the base of the Campanile and there leaving against it, awaits the joy of the daily ringing. In the music of it he no doubt finds consolation for the impudent intrusion of steam and motor craft on his formerly silent lagoon, for when the bells are ringing all vulgar noises sink into silence.

Classic Study Praised

It became clear to me that stowed away in memory somewhere there had been, from my schooldays onward, words in plenty, and ideas enough for my purposes. What I really lacked was practice, conversationally and with the pen, in the use of them. Not only was my vocabulary sufficient, but in thinking it over later I discovered and followed to its source the method by which I acquired this vocabulary, says a writer in the Atlantic.

In presenting an argument, stating a case or pleading a cause, other things being equal, I always attributed my intellectual advantage to the fact that in my youth I had received a thorough drilling in Latin and Greek, while my companions, as a rule, in my line of life, had not. As a simple practical equipment for life's journey, what may be called my classical foundation seems to me now to be worth all the other features of my school education put together.

There is no road to success but through a clear, strong purpose—nothing can take its place. A purpose underlies character, culture, position, attainment of every sort.—T. T. Munger.

It is sublime to feel and say of another, I need never meet or speak or write to him: we need not reinforce ourselves or send tokens of remembrance.

—Emerson.

Redd—So he beat you in the chess game?

Greene—Oh, yes; I wasn't slow enough.—Yonkers Statesman.

WASHINGTON AND AVIATION

WHEN Blanchard, the French balloonist, came to America to exhibit his prowess in this country he was received at Philadelphia by President Washington with great courtesy. Following is a copy of the passport provided for him, of which he made speedy use, since he could speak no English and after an hour landed in a field in New Jersey where the farmers were bewildered by his sudden appearance out of the sky, till his passport explained him. This paper is reprinted in St. Nicholas.

"George Washington, President of the United States of America, To All to Whom These Presents shall come.

"The bearer hereof, Mr. Blanchard, a citizen of France, proposing to ascend in a balloon from the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock a. m. this day, to pass in such direction and to descend in such place as circumstances may render most convenient—

"These are therefore to recommend to all citizens of the United States, and others, that in his passage, descent, return, or journeying elsewhere, they oppose no hindrance or molestation to the said Mr. Blanchard; and that on the contrary, they receive and aid him with that humanity and good will which may render honor to their country, and justice to an individual so distinguished by

"These are therefore to recommend to all citizens of the United States, and others, that in his passage, descent, return, or journeying elsewhere, they oppose no hindrance or molestation to the said Mr. Blanchard; and that on the contrary, they receive and aid him with that humanity and good will which may render honor to their country, and justice to an individual so distinguished by

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, August 7, 1912

Mr. Roosevelt's Appeal

THE first sentence of Theodore Roosevelt's address to the first national convention of the National Progressive party is prophetic of the later message. It is addressed to women as well as to men; it assumes to be a call for a "people's party of the whole Union." That is, it aspires to transcend distinctions of sex, caste and section, which it is claimed now exist on sufferance of the historic parties that now are "husks . . . divided on artificial lines, boss-ridden and privilege controlled," with platforms that contain not "the slightest promise of approaching the great problems of today either with understanding or good faith." The nation now has "government of the needy many by the professional politicians in the interest of the few"; in short, class government of a "peculiarly unwholesome kind." Therefore the need of a party standing for presidential primaries, direct election of senators, the short ballot, courts that in the last analysis are subject to and not above the people, legislation that will put an end to waste of human resources in industry, that will investigate the demand for a minimum wage and secure a living wage, that will conserve normal home life, that will declare equality of rights in politics between men and women.

In his usual literary style Mr. Roosevelt points out that trusts must be controlled, not strangled or divided and set about existing under a mock form of competition. No twilight zone between nation and states can be permitted to become the safe retreat of great aggregations of capital, nor is it possible to meet the issue of discipline by a succession of lawsuits. Given a national industrial commission, similar in scope and power to the one that now controls interstate commerce, and then, by a combination of administrative and judicial authority, inevitable combination can be controlled for social ends. The nation is committed to a "protective tariff," but it should be "established primarily in the interest of the wage-worker and consumer"; be based on the investigations of an expert non-partisan commission; and revised, schedule by schedule, as occasion demands. Everything possible to diminish cost of living should be done. Conservation of natural resource must wax rather than wane. A currency system free from self-interested control and truly national in method and control must be worked out.

The former President repeatedly refers to Germany as a model for America. He has outlined a program indicating acquaintance with and acceptance of ways and means for adjusting social inequalities such as would be outlined by any gathering of social settlement workers and academic sociologists; and the presence of conspicuous members of this group as delegates in the present Chicago convention indicates that on this account Mr. Roosevelt and the rest will get an influential following.

Undermining Merit Service

WE BELIEVE the present is not the time for retreat from a national civil service substantially based on merit. Such a course would be surrender of a permanent beneficial political ideal and method, and with increase of governmental agents carrying out new policies of federal control there is corresponding need of steadfastness in opposition to the spoils system. That there is to be such multiplication of state agents and of salaries provided by taxpayers we can hardly doubt, in view of the social programs of all the parties seeking control of national affairs. Even the party of Jefferson is no exception.

Vigilance is the price of holding any improvement in governmental theory, however excellent or venerable it may be. The merit system in regnancy at Washington is not as old in point of years as it is sound in administrative theory. Its foes are in all parties, among men who think society owes them a living and an official berth to be won by presenting credentials not necessarily involving possession either of character or clerical efficiency. To talk of reviving the old doctrine "to the victors belong the spoils" at this stage of political unrest and reconstruction, and of lowering the controversy now raging over men and principles to the plane of greed for offices, is to volplane to the lowlands of partizan graft. For that is what the old Jacksonian theory of office-holding amounts to.

The origin of this homily is the clause inserted by the House in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which proposes to limit tenure in the civil service to seven years. There should be no limit to the term of an efficient public servant in most of the federal positions. The longer such a post is filled by such a man the more serviceable he becomes. Only with established tenure can experts be trained and retained. On the other hand, no system should be so fixed as to make impossible dismissal of inefficient employees at any time, or their relegation to superannuation with pay when conditions demand it. It is the refusal of Congress to face this last-mentioned phase of the problem fairly that is causing criticism of the service today.

Soaring Price of Beef

A THREE-CARLOAD lot of steers sold in the Chicago stockyards on Monday, for the first time on record, at \$10.10 a hundred. Except in the case of prize-winning single animals, beef on the hoof has never before sold for a price as high as 10 cents a pound. That the stated price was not exceptional is proved by the fact that another sale followed at \$10.05 a hundred. In both cases the record prices were due to the scarcity of choice cattle. The scarcity of choice cattle is due to a cause that has been pointed out and dwelt upon repeatedly of late by those familiar with the situation. The ranges, as everybody who has studied the question knows, have ceased to meet the demand. During the first six months of 1912 the total cattle receipts at the six principal live stock markets of the United States showed a decline of 410,000 head as compared with the same period in 1911. As an illustration of a condition that is prevalent throughout the entire cattle raising region, Omaha reports that the feeding lots in the country contiguous have fewer cattle in them than they have had at any time since they were established. The receipts of western range cattle are lower this year than they

have been for some time. To keep pace with the growth of population and increased consumption the supply should be larger, not smaller.

One of the principal causes of the present extraordinarily high prices for beef is the demand for young meat. As the Omaha Bee, in discussing the matter, remarked a short time ago, consumers are not giving cattle raisers time for their work. Cattle are not produced in litters as are swine. One head of cattle cannot be made into a finished beef in twelve months. The American people are today demanding the best beef, the young beef, and to satisfy this demand the source of supply itself is being impaired. Behind all this are operating, of course, the causes of scarcity often referred to—the division and subdivision of the once great ranges, the influx of home-seekers, the fencing of watercourses, the conversion of ranges into farms. In the older sections, lands are too valuable to be thrown into extensive pastures. Then, again, there is the high price of corn and feed.

Nevertheless, it has been shown within the last few weeks, as a result of a careful survey of the situation, that there are immense tracts of unused land going to waste that might be employed for grazing cattle. There is still homestead land to be had in nearly every one of the western states. Even Nebraska, close to one of the greatest of the cattle markets, has inducements in this line to offer the settler. Manifestly, something must be done toward reducing the price of beef; the way to reduce it is to cheapen its production, and the way to cheapen its production is to increase the area of cultivation.

Nor long ago, there appeared in the Stamboul, a French paper published in Constantinople, a notable contribution from the pen of one of the editors of the Syrian daily Assalam of Buenos Aires. The writer protested against the wholly inadequate Ottoman consular service in South America where there are today over half a million subjects of the Sultan, a fact which does not seem to be understood by the Turkish authorities. Ever since the inauguration of the constitutional regime in Turkey, that is, for the last four years, the Ottoman immigrants in the Latin republics, it appears, have been carrying on an active propaganda for the appointment of a sufficient number of consuls. A beginning was made by the creation of a consulate-general in Buenos Aires, while that created in Rio de Janeiro under Abdul Hamid was ordered suppressed and the consul recalled by the Young Turks. If a full-fledged diplomatic representation was thought out of the question by the cabinet in Constantinople, the government of Brazil, in view of the steady increase of Ottoman immigration, decided recently to open a legation in the Turkish capital, as a result of which the aspirations of the Syrian settlers scattered throughout Latin America are finding expression in a renewed clamor.

This corroboration by the Brazilian government of the views expressed in the Stamboul would doubtless have its due effect were the Ottoman empire in a less critical condition and also in better financial circumstances. As Suleiman Bustani Effendi, the eminent Syrian writer and statesman, former deputy and now senator, not long ago wrote to the Syrian residents in Mexico, "both time and money have been lacking so far for the government to take into consideration your request for a consular service." Undoubtedly, while the Turks are struggling for their national existence, the interests of half a million Christian emigrants from Syria are immaterial to them, however anxious the Latin republics themselves may be for a proper protection of the interests of these oriental settlers. That they are anxious the writer of the article is certain; he quotes the minister of foreign affairs of Uruguay who assured him not long ago of the readiness of his government to open negotiations with Turkey for the establishment of a consular service and that the Uruguayan consul in Fiume had been instructed to report fully on Levantine affairs.

That the course of Syrian immigration in Latin America has not been a smooth one by any means, witness the troubles in Haiti and the decree excluding it from Colombia. But these shrewd traders have evidently found congenial surroundings in Latin America, whether the men from Andalusia took so much more of the Orient than Americans ever think of. At a time when the integrity of the Ottoman empire is undergoing a more severe test than it has had since San Stefano, the lure of the Spanish world beyond the Atlantic must seem stronger than ever to the Levantine.

Youth's Crossroads

WHITHER shall the American youth walk, vocationally considered? Until recently he has been much freer to choose for himself than are most persons of his age in other and older lands. Parents have advised but not insisted. Friends have counseled, but as amateurs not as professionals speaking with authority. Schools and colleges have allowed some leeway in choice of studies and beginnings have been made in differentiated higher education. Occasionally educational institutions have conceived it obligatory to aid students seeking for work, which, having found and profited by, they ever after have followed. But speaking in general terms the American youth has been an individualist in this matter. No formal caste distinctions based on birth, wealth or creed, as a matter of course, have determined his calling or status. He has done what he pleased, become what he pleased, risen if he pleased and fallen as he pleased.

Scrutiny of the outcome of this process has been going on of late; and some debits as well as credits have been entered on the ledger account. Men are beginning to say that here, as everywhere, liberty often has been confounded with license. Educators are insisting on reduction of choice of electives in college. Parents—facing economic stringencies of a new era and realizing the demands of a coming day on the earning capacities of founders of families—are insisting that schools should train pupils to earn a living as well as live a life. Publicists, discovering waste, misdirected effort and friction between workers and employers as the outcome of youths "drifting" into careers, are busy organizing vocational bureaus, advisory in their functions. In short society is organizing to erect more guideposts at the crossings; and not only that—guides are to walk with the novitiates along the way.

The earlier this process of aid begins the better; for a recent poll of the students of the University of Minnesota shows that at least two thirds of those who now know what they will try to do in life after graduation decided when in high schools; and of the students of the university at least nine tenths of them are now fixed in a life purpose.

THREE concrete proposals respecting reduction of cost of living by furnishing closer relations of producer and consumer of food are found in a supplementary report of a commission appointed by the Legislature of New York. The first recommendation is, that cities establish and fully equip a department of markets responsible for supervision of food vending on the economic and sanitary sides and for giving publicity as to cost of food. Here Europe points the way. Second, it is proposed that railways and steamship lines must be encouraged, and if necessary obliged, to facilitate prompt deliveries of food and on terms and by methods which give fair play to wholesalers who wish to purchase. Moreover, the common carriers, it is held, should be required to have accessible at all times figures as to the amount of food brought by them into the city each day.

Last, and by no means least, it is proposed that there must be encouragement of the system of distribution of food from producer to consumer which has been developed by the department store, since in this method, the committee finds by careful comparison with twelve other systems now used in New York, there is a minimum of waste, a maximum of satisfaction to purchasers, and a fair profit to the vendor. Only by thoroughgoing and radical facing of the problem of food-distribution can one large element in the increased cost of living be settled, especially in urban centers. New York's margin of cost for the process is the difference between food that at the terminals costs \$350,000,000 per year and that in kitchens of consumers costs \$500,000,000. With adequate distributing centers rightly placed, and profiting by all the economies that would come from consolidation, effective site, etc., this commission estimates that New York consumers might save not less than \$60,000,000 a year.

Conditions that in New York city are acute and intensified exist elsewhere in a milder form. While a variety of social agencies are to busy themselves henceforth in greatly increasing the number of producers in the United States by fostering a return to the land, others, it is plain, must get busy with this problem of bringing what the producer creates to the consumer with a minimum of cost.

COMPLIANCE with certain forms of law made necessary by newer forms of taxation is making accessible today public records that reveal precisely the amount of wealth accumulated by authors as well as by bankers, contractors and business men in general. Demos is growing very inquisitive both as to size and source of incomes, and the man of letters is no more exempt than the man of affairs. Hence it has been disclosed during the past week that a well-known novelist, given to progressive views and artful in depicting what he believed to be the iniquities of the American plutocracy, left an estate, chiefly in royalties on his books, which has increased in value by more than \$40,000 during the year and a half that it has been in the administrator's hands. In other words, the posthumous interest plus the natural constituency created during the writer's lifetime, can be capitalized, for a season at least, in terms exceeding incomes drawn by many business men whom the world would call highly successful. It was the fortune of one of these novels of contemporary life to bring to the author's estate \$7000 a year. Another brought \$5000. No difficulty has been met in selling the manuscript of an unpublished short story for more than \$2000.

Undoubtedly an author today who meets contemporary demands for fiction can, by marketing his or her wares in successive markets, derive from serial, book and dramatic rights a profit in terms of money that would have amazed novelists of an earlier time. Moreover a new source of revenue is opening from the motion picture. So that now there are peculiarly strong temptations for a writer to be indifferent to the popular taste and thereby win immediate wealth, indifferent to ultimate fame.

For a majority of writers, however, conditions have not materially altered, making it necessary for them to consider authorship as an avocation rather than a vocation; and for a minority, who cannot fall back upon craft of hand, or thought-employed in business, or inherited income, there is left that recourse which European states give in the form of pensions.

WHEN Francis Bacon faced the issue of ultimate justice being done him he was untroubled. "For my name and memory, I leave it to men's charitable speeches, and to foreign nations, and the next age," he said. "The men who yesterday were great hopes are tomorrow hardly recollections; the world goes on devouring in its feverish activity idols, crowns and dynasties," said Castelar, and the infrequency with which the name of this Spanish orator and republican is now mentioned illustrates the truth of his remark even as applied to democracy's treatment of its leaders.

On the other hand, is it not true that in a variety of ways the modern world is providing against that injustice which too often in the past has allowed a really great man to pass out of sight, at least for a season? The modern passion for publicity and detailed description of all persons who in any way figure as public characters unquestionably has its perverse sides. The frequent polls or plebiscites indicating those of contemporary men and women who are deemed greatest can easily be caricatured by a cynical critic of the ephemeral and popular. Publishers and editors no doubt now conspire to induce, with respect to living men, exhaustive biographies that in a former day would have been left to follow the close of their careers. Moreover, in both Great Britain and the United States of late there has been imitation of the French in setting up tribunals that elect to immortality writers some of whom, a generation or two hence, surely will be forgotten.

Yet after all is said in the way of mild scorn or savage attack on the premature and selfish quality of much of contemporary fame—which is really notoriety—it also is true that in entirely legitimate ways men are providing that human worth shall have enduring recognition; and have it, too, in forms that appeal to the eye through art's aid and imagination's ministry. Even if contemporary and ultimate judgments disagree, it is better to judge and to err than not to admire and revere at all. So that even should California, in its proposed state hall of fame, include persons who now seem significant but who in 2012 will seem petty, what of it?

People's Markets

Authors' Rewards

A State Hall of Fame